

WHC Nomination Documentation

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SITE NAME ("TITLE") La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site in Puerto Rico

DATE OF INSCRIPTION ("SUBJECT") 9/12/1983

STATE PARTY ("AUTHOR") UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CRITERIA ("KEY WORDS") C (vi)

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:
The Committee made no statement.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

A vital strategic point in the Caribbean Sea, the defensive structures built over four centuries (15th to 19th) to protect the city and the Bay of San Juan have left a rich display of European military architecture adapted to the harbours of the American continent.

1.b. State, province or region: Puerto Rico

1.d Exact location: Geographical coordinates of a polygon enclosing the property
are as follows:

A: 18°28'23» N ; 66°08'24» W	B: 18°28'12» N ; 66°06'18» W
C: 18°27'57» N ; 66°07'01' W	D: 18°27'56» N ; 66°07'13» W

3150

The Historic Fortifications of San Juan:
La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site

Nomination to the
WORLD HERITAGE LIST

by the

United States of America

1982

1. SPECIFIC LOCATION

a) Country

United States of America

b) State, Province, or Region

Puerto Rico

c) Name of Property

La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site (Historical identities of specific components of this property are specified under 3a.)

d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical coordinates

San Juan National Historic Site and La Fortaleza are identified by the shaded area on the United States Geological Survey maps that accompany this nomination. Geographical coordinates of a polygon enclosing the property are as follows:

A $18^{\circ} 28' 23''$ N; $66^{\circ} 08' 24''$ W C $18^{\circ} 27' 57''$ N; $66^{\circ} 07' 01''$ W
 B $18^{\circ} 28' 12''$ N; $66^{\circ} 06' 18''$ W D $18^{\circ} 27' 56''$ N; $66^{\circ} 07' 13''$ W

The National Historic Site includes Fort San Felipe del Morro (El Morro) and its grounds, Fort San Cristóbal and its principal outworks, Fort El Cañuelo, and all except a small section of the city walls.

La Fortaleza's enclosed grounds are bounded on the north by the San Juan Gate, on the south by the Hospital de la Concepción, on the east by the west curb of Calle Recinto Oeste, and on the west by San Juan Bay.

2. JURIDICAL DATA

a) Owners

La Fortaleza is owned and administered by the Government of Puerto Rico.

San Juan National Historic Site is owned by the Government of the United States of America and is administered on behalf of all citizens as a unit of the National Park System by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

b) Legal Status

The legal status of La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site arises essentially from their forms of ownership. In addition, La Fortaleza has been designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

Both components of the property are subject to preservation legislation by the Federal and Puerto Rico legislatures, as well as to the protective purview of the Commission of the Historic Zone of San Juan, an independent commission of the Capital of Puerto Rico. Standards of conservation and restoration in the historic zone have been established by the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.

La Fortaleza is owned in fee by the Government of Puerto Rico and is the residence and office of the highest elected executive official of Puerto Rico, the Governor. Specific legislation and protective mechanisms of law that apply to La Fortaleza are described in the accompanying letter, from the Governor. Especially significant in matters related to the historic character of La Fortaleza is a special committee established to assist in its preservation: The Consultant Committee for the Restoration, Conservation, and Improvement of La Fortaleza.

In addition to the substantive protections specified by the laws of Puerto Rico, La Fortaleza was designated a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior in 1960. This designation recognizes La Fortaleza's historic significance at the highest national level of importance. While this designation does not limit the authorities of the owner of property, it does mandate the inspection and reporting to the Congress of the United States of any threats to the historic integrity of the property. In addition, no Federal funds may be expended on or Federal licenses extended to projects that will affect any National Historic Landmark without review of the project by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

San Juan National Historic Site was established as a unit of the National Park System by order of the Secretary of the Interior, as approved by the President of the United States in 1949. This order directed cooperative management by the National Park Service and the Department of the Army, both agencies of the Federal Government of the United States. A transcript of the said order is annexed to this nomination.

Over the period 1955-73, all land presently constituting the National Historic Site, including portions formerly held by the U.S. Navy and Coast Guard, as well as the U.S. Army, has been acquired by the National Park Service, which holds fee title to the entire 54-acre National Historic Site. (In addition, the National Park Service and the Government of Puerto Rico cooperate in the management of additional land just outside the El Morro precincts. Title to this section, however, remains vested in the Government of Puerto Rico. This latter property is not included within this nomination.)

Cultural areas under the direct administration of the United States Government possess the highest level of protection available to such properties under U.S. law. Their management and administration are subject to exhaustive sets of codified standards. Internal mechanisms exist to report on dangers to their integrity; such examinations and findings are a matter of public record. Ordinarily, furthermore, such properties are immune to intervention from external private interests, except under license or contract. Finally, all matters affecting the cultural qualities of such property are also subject to review by an independent Federal Government agency, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; the administrative regulations governing such review provide for the participation of the public in the decision-making process.

Two cooperative agreements of great significance for the preservation of the San Juan National Historic Site are in effect, between the National Park Service and the Government of Puerto Rico and between the National Park Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The agreement between the Government of Puerto Rico and the National Park Service, as revised in 1976, provides for consultation and cooperative action in management of the tracts just outside El Morro and in certain other matters that affect the preservation of the National Historic Site.

The agreement between the National Park Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has provided for action to relieve dangers to the historic resources arising from the action of the sea, which poses a continuing threat to the historic fortifications. Under this agreement, which was initiated pursuant to U.S. Public Law 93-477, the Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service will "take every reasonable precaution to assure the structural stability and historical integrity of these structures and the safety of the visiting public." Public Law 94-578 provided additional funds to complete studies and begin preservation work.

Special use permits have been issued to the specified parties for the following activities:

- to the Government of Puerto Rico for the use of the bomb-proof building in the San Cristobal moat (Building 213) as headquarters for the Puerto Rico Civil Defense program;
- to the Ports Authority of Puerto Rico for use of a World War II pillbox on San Cristobal in ship-shore communications; and
- to the U.S. Coast Guard for operation of the El Morro lighthouse.

c) Responsible administrationLa Fortaleza:

Hon. Carlos Romero-Barcelo
Governor, of Puerto Rico
La Fortaleza
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901

San Juan National Historic Site:

Hon. James G. Watt
Secretary of the Interior
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20240

Mr. Russell E. Dickenson
Director
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20240

Mr. Luis Garcia-Curbelo
Superintendent
San Juan National Historic Site
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902

3. IDENTIFICATION

a) Description and Inventory

Summary

La Fortaleza-San Juan National Historic Site comprises the principal fortifications of the Old City of San Juan, two of which are among the largest historic fortifications extant in the Americas. La Fortaleza, the oldest defense of the city, dates from the 1530s; later expanded, it has served as the residence of the executives of Puerto Rico for more than four centuries. The most recent refinements to the system, the major components of which date from the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, are relatively minor additions made for the defense of Puerto Rico during World War II. Except for the Fort El Cañuelo, on a small island on the west side of San Juan Bay, all the fortifications are situated on San Juan Island, a barrier island between the bay and the open sea, connected to the main island of Puerto Rico by bridges across the narrow San Antonio Channel.

In addition to La Fortaleza and El Cañuelo, the fortification system is composed of: Castillo de San Felipe del Morro (El Morro), a massive highly vertical fort at the northwest tip of San Juan Island, guarding the entrance to the bay; Castillo de San Cristóbal, a powerful fort with an extensive system of outworks to its east, providing defense in depth to the sea and eastern land approaches of the Old City of San Juan; and the city walls, which link El Morro and San Cristóbal and completely surround the old city, except on the east, where a section of them has been demolished. All these elements in the system contain noteworthy features, the most significant of which will be cataloged in the following individual descriptions. (Use of this section will be facilitated by reference to the maps, plans, photographs, and engineering drawings that accompany this nomination.)

The works will be described in general order of their construction: that is, La Fortaleza; El Morro; El Cañuelo; the city walls; and San Cristóbal, its outworks, and dependencies. First, however, a brief summary of the fortifications' present use will be provided.

Present Use of Structures

La Fortaleza continues to be the home and offices of the Governor of Puerto Rico; portions of it, however, are open to public tours at selected times. El Morro and Castillo de San Cristóbal are used by the National Park Service to interpret onsite the history of the San Juan fortifications from the sixteenth century through World War II. The staff of San Juan National Historic Site gives guided tours of the two forts, which are open to the public year-round; in addition, their interiors, except for certain bastions and batteries, may be toured by unescorted visitors. Usual visitor amenities are provided at both forts. San Juan's walls are accessible from the adjacent parts of the city at all hours. El Cañuelo is closed to the public, pending rehabilitation.

La Fortaleza

La Fortaleza (El Palacio Real de Santa Catalina) is both the oldest formal fortification of San Juan and the earliest active executive mansion and office in the Western Hemisphere. Its mixed architectural character strikingly reflects this dual function and the historical styles of both its first period of construction in the early part of the sixteenth century and the last period of Spanish colonial presence in the Americas, during the mid- and late nineteenth century. It epitomizes, in other words, the evolution of a late medieval fort into the palatial residence of one of Spain's last colonial plenipotentiaries in the New World.

Many of La Fortaleza's architectural features, such as its patios, galleries, wrought-iron railings, and its use of tile, arches, and grilled doorways, demonstrate Spanish origin. Its decorative materials and many of its design motifs, however, even from its earliest days, are emphatically and uniquely Puerto Rican.

La Fortaleza is a repository not only of Puerto Rican history, crafts, and art, but is also notable for its associations with other aspects of Puerto Rican culture and folklore. The palace is not a relic of a vanished civilization, but an enduring symbol of a flourishing culture.

La Fortaleza is built around a large interior court or patio, reflecting the pattern of the basic configuration it assumed around 1580, about the time it became the usual permanent residence and office of Puerto Rico's Governor-Generals. The thick-walled circular bayside towers, the curtain that links them, and the side walls are the oldest and essentially unchanged portions of the structure; one of the towers was built in the 1530s and the second was added later in the same century. Their stark medieval military style blends with the character of the nearby city wall, the adjacent section of which dates from the 1600s. La Fortaleza's southeast wing was constructed in 1800 and enlarged and remodeled in 1827. The appearance of the major landside section dates from extensive rebuilding of a seventeenth-century wing about 1846. As then transformed, it is an excellent example of that later period and style.

The North Tower (Tower of Homage) (Torre del Homenaje) antedates the South Tower. It contains a vaulted upper room 6 meters in diameter, which forms the chapel of La Fortaleza. This room, which was apparently the original guard post in the tower, and the lower chamber in the tower, the dungeon or vault, have known a number of uses. The name of the tower derives from its use for formal ceremonies (including the pleito de homenaje [pledge of homage]) in which the Governor-Generals participated.

The South Tower (Torre Austral) was the next major component added to La Fortaleza. It was erected by the end of the sixteenth century. The South Tower's vaulted upper room contains what is probably the oldest extant kitchen in Puerto Rico; during La Fortaleza's service as a fortification it may also have been used for the manufacture of ammunition. The original use of the room, long obscured, was discovered during restoration work in 1956; the kitchen has since been restored and furnished.

The present principal land facade of La Fortaleza replaced an austere wall of military style built in the 1640 reconstruction of La Fortaleza following its being fire-gutted by the Dutch. The neoclassical architecture of this section of the building admirably reflects the last period of the administration of Puerto Rico as part of the Spanish Empire.

The state rooms of this landside wing also retain the rich decorative motifs and furnishings of the last half-century of Spanish government in Puerto Rico, adapted in local materials and patterns; the rooms also continue in similar uses. Especially notable are the Formal State Room (the Throne Room of the Spanish era), the Salón de Recibo, the Salón de Musica, the Salón de Espejos (Hall of Mirrors), and the Salón de Té. (Detailed information on these rooms and photographs of them appear in La Fortaleza, the official guidebook to the structure, a copy of which is appended to this nomination.)

El Morro

Castillo de San Felipe del Morro (El Morro), a massive masonry fortification, covers about 3 hectares. It is built on the sloping side of a westward-facing promontory athwart the entrance to San Juan Bay from the Atlantic Ocean. The bluff is the northwesternmost point of San Juan Island. The fort is built in a series of tiers, joined by inclined posterns and ramps. The tiers range from 5 to 42 meters above mean sea level. The latter height is approximately that of a 12-story building.

El Morro is roughly triangular in plan with a wide projecting hornwork on the landward front, the armament of which provided defense against assault from that direction. The gorge front is also protected by a wide dry moat fronting the hornwork and stretching between the north coast of the island and the steep cliffs on its bay side. A masonry bridge across the moat provides access to a sallyport centered in the curtain wall of the hornwork. The sallyport is the principal means of entrance to the fort.

Inside the walls, the upper parade, or "Plaza de Armas," a long, fairly narrow court flanked on both sides by casemates, is on the same level as the sallyport. Opposite the sallyport entrance is the main gun ramp, flanked by steps leading to Santa Bárbara Bastion and the other lower levels. An arched passageway on the north side of the Plaza separates it from the Carmen Bastion, on the same level. The Carmen Bastion faces north toward the sea.

On the level just above the Plaza de Armas, and partially supported by its casemates, are two large bastions--Austria and Ochoa--which face landward. This level is reached by ramps from the south end of the Plaza and from Carmen Bastion.

A steeply inclined main ramp leads down from the Plaza to the batteries of Santa Bárbara Bastion, 15 meters below. The shape of this bastion has caused it to be compared to a battleship. Its batteries face, respectively, the Atlantic Ocean and San Juan Bay. A parade at a lower level, reached by steps near the foot of the main ramp, divides the seaside and bayside batteries.

On the north side of this sunken parade are a series of casemates. These casemates support the Santa Bárbara barbette tier. They were constructed to hold armament and to protect their occupants. Open vaulted casemates on the south side of the parade support the main ramp and were used for the service facilities of the garrison, including kitchen and forge. From the casemate on the northwesternmost side of the parade, a vaulted tunnel leads to the remains of the mid-sixteenth-century tower that was the nucleus of El Morro. Steps down from this tower provide access to the Water Battery at the westernmost tip of El Morro. The Water Battery is the lowest level for armament in El Morro.

Begun in 1539, El Morro has been expanded, repaired, and renewed many times. The last extensive remodeling, done in the 1760s-1780s, gave El Morro essentially its present configuration. Certain changes and additions, as well as repairs, were made during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and during World Wars I and II. Conspicuous among these additions is the lighthouse (1908), between the Ochoa and Carmen Bastions, which replaced the last of several lighthouses on El Morro.

The fort is constructed essentially of San Juan sandstone, with vaulting and piers in brick, and sand and earth-fill core. Late nineteenth-century and later changes have been primarily in concrete. Plaster originally covered the exposed surfaces, inside and out.

El Cañuelo (San Juan de la Cruz)

On the west side of the bay entrance, across the principal channel leading into San Juan Bay, is the small masonry fort formally known as San Juan de la Cruz (St. John of the Cross), usually known as El Cañuelo, after the small island which it occupied. That island has been joined by landfill with another small island to form Cabras Island, which is itself joined to the mainland by a causeway.

El Cañuelo was built to provide crossfire that would assist El Morro in preventing hostile access to the bay. By virtue of its position, it also guarded the mouth of the Bayamón River, a vital route to the interior of Puerto Rico.

El Cañuelo, although of modest dimensions relative to El Morro, being but 15 meters square, was a closed redoubt with magazines, quarters, and its own water supply. Its walls, constructed of sandstone and brick, and finished with plaster on the inside, rise 6 meters above the waterline.

Access to the fort was originally through the east face at a level between ground and the barbette tier. At the same level are vaulted casemates for storage and magazines. The fort formerly had a superstructure that extended along the east, north, and west fronts of the barbette tier; a sentry box on the northeast corner of the barbette tier is extant. Except for the elimination of the superstructure, the present appearance of El Cañuelo remains much the same as it was when rebuilt in the 1660s.

The City Walls

Most of San Juan's city walls and their bastions, constructed in two stages between the 1630s and the 1650s and in the 1760s to 1780s, are extant. Those on the north were built in the latter period. For historic reasons related to their construction, as well as for convenience in this discussion, their 4.5-kilometer extent will be divided into three sections: South Wall No. 1 (running southeast from El Morro to San Juan Gate); South Wall No. 2 (from San Juan Gate to San Justo Bastion); and the North Wall (along the north shore from El Morro to Castillo de San Cristóbal). The portion of the wall that formerly linked San Cristóbal and South Wall No. 2 was demolished in 1897, near the end of the Spanish period; it included two gates, of which one, the Santiago Gate, was the only land gate to the city, as well as additional bastions and other defensive works.

Much of the coast of San Juan Island, especially on the north, is steep and rocky. Thus, in places, the construction of the walls was largely a matter of enhancing the natural terrain. The walls had to be planned, however, so that its well-fortified points, or salients, could lend supporting fire to the adjoining ones, making no area blind to defensive fire. Certain salients, furthermore, were positioned so that they could assist in the defense of the city gates.

In places the walls are slanted facings set against trimmed cliff escarpments; in other locations they were built up from bedrock. Their average height is about 12 meters, but they reach 15 meters near La Fortaleza. They are generally about 9-12 meters thick at their base. The walls are surmounted by a parapet bearing frequent embrasures and varying in width from 4 to 5 meters. The parapet was constructed with a retaining wall in the rear.

South Wall No. 1

South Wall No. 1 consists of the fragmentary breastwalls of San Fernando Battery on the steep sandstone cliffs just southeast of El Morro; the Santa Elena and San Agustín Bastions; the curtain wall between those two bastions; and the wall between San Agustín Bastion and San Juan Gate. Santa Elena is of unusual importance for it is at a point where sailing vessels entering the harbor were generally temporarily becalmed, and thus became easy prey for the bastion's guns.

South Wall No. 1 is some 800 meters of sandstone retaining wall, varying in height from 6 to 15 meters. Between Santa Elena and San Agustín Bastions and east of San Agustín, the wall rises directly from the shoreline on the bay to its full height. Partially of earlier origin, this section's present appearance dates to the eighteenth century, although repairs have been made in several locations and the curtain wall between the bastions Santa Elena and San Agustín has been reconstructed in the twentieth century.

South Wall No. 2

This section of the wall is about 700 running meters in length, from the San Juan Gate to the San Justo Bastion (presently the eastern terminus of

the wall), between which lie the Santa Catalina Bastion (at La Fortaleza), La Concepción Bastion, La Princesa Wall, and Las Palmas Bastion. Before the wall section between San Justo Bastion and San Cristóbal was demolished, the San Justo Gate and the Gate of España gave access to the dock area of the city, outside the walls.

Certain portions of South Wall No. 2 date to the earliest period of construction. Built of sandstone and brick it stands back from the shore and ranges in height from 6 to 18 meters, depending on its relation to the bluff on which this part of the city of San Juan stands.

San Juan Gate, with its massive wooden doors, is the former principal water entrance to the walled city, and was used on ceremonial occasions as well. Completed about 1641, it was revamped about 1749.

(NOTE: Only the San Juan Gate, part of La Princesa Wall, and Las Palmas Bastion, or a total of approximately 250 meters of this section of the wall, are included within San Juan National Historic Site. The Government of Puerto Rico and the City of San Juan administer the remainder of this section. For technical reasons related to United States law governing nominations of properties to the World Heritage List, the portion of the wall owned by the Government of Puerto Rico is not included in this nomination. It is the intention of the United States to add this portion to the nomination as a technical correction at an early date.)

North Wall

The North Wall extends along the bluff on the north shore of San Juan Island. It consists of the approximately 3300 meters of the city walls that link El Morro to Castillo de San Cristóbal. The wall in this section is from 4 to 8 meters in height (with an average of 7.5 meters) and has an average width of 4 meters. This section is constructed in sandstone blocks, which were generally plastered in historic times, over a rubble core.

The North Wall includes six bastions (in order from El Morro to San Cristóbal): San Antonio, Santa Rosa, Santo Domingo, Las Animas, Santo Tomás, and San Sebastián. The bastions are connected with one another by curtain walls. Each bastion was built to contain embrasures and firing steps, and at least one sentry box. In addition, two gates pierce the wall: San José, in the wall between Santa Rosa and Santo Domingo Bastions; and the Gate of the Matadero (Slaughterhouse), adjacent to Santo Tomás Bastion.

The appearance of this section of the wall, except for the deterioration of the plaster finishes and the growth of La Perla, the small barrio between Santo Tomás Bastion and the sea up against it, is much the same as when it was constructed in the 1700s.

(NOTE: All of the North Wall, but neither the Santa María Magdalena Cemetery [between the wall and the shore and accessible by the San José Gate] nor the community of La Perla are included in this nomination.)

Castillo de San Cristóbal, Its Outworks, and Auxiliary Structures

In contrast to El Morro, which is a striking example of a vertical defense, San Cristóbal and its outworks, a 11-hectare complex on a large hill at the northeast angle of the walled city, provided defense in depth of the eastern land and sea approaches. Each component of the fortifications was protected by the slightly lower defense fronting it. The outworks include San Carlos Ravelin, El Abanico Ravelin, Santa Teresa and La Princesa Batteries, and La Trinidad Counterguard.

The principal rampart of San Cristóbal is a massive hornwork that formerly joined sections of the city walls. San Cristóbal's highest and most prominent feature is El Caballero San Miguel ("Saint Michael the Cavalier"), a large gun platform built upon the hornwork.

The San Carlos Ravelin and La Trinidad Counterguard are across the dry Great Moat in front of the hornwork. Beyond the moat is an open area leading out to a fan-shaped structure called El Abanico ("The Fan") because of the pattern of fire it produced. Santa Teresa, a water battery, and La Princesa, whose guns could fire both landward and seaward, are toward the sea from El Abanico. A sloping area, or glacis, in front of El Abanico and La Princesa was pierced by mining galleries, some of which survive.

Bridges, ramps, tunnels, and stairs join the levels and sections of Fort San Cristóbal and link it to the outworks. Other features, including a system of seven cisterns, well fitted the fort to be self-sufficient in case of siege.

Castillo de San Cristóbal

San Cristóbal proper covers about 1.5 hectares, or about 3 square city blocks. The fort is entered from the intersection of Avenida Boulevard del Valle and Calle Norzagaray by way of a ramp that sweeps up to pierce the fort wall and permit entrance to a triangular central parade. This Plaza is bordered by former barracks, casemates, and officers' quarters. The casemates on the north front of the Plaza contain enclosed gun positions and also support a gun tier.

Ramps lead upward to the main batteries of El Caballero Plano Bastion and El Caballero San Miguel. The latter, rising more than 45 meters above water level, commanded ocean, city, and bay with its heavy armament; it contains two tiers of casemates.

El Caballero Plano's single barbette tier dominates the outworks and eastern approaches. Tunnels from the east side of the Plaza lead to the Great Moat that separates San Cristóbal from its outworks. A gate from the south end of the Plaza provides access to a demi-bastion; formerly it also led to the continuation of the city walls that joined the works here.

San Cristóbal essentially follows the design laid out for it in the late 1700s, although it contains mid-nineteenth century additions on the Plaza level, later gun emplacements on the north front of El Caballero Plano, and

World War II observation posts on both El Caballero Plano and El Caballero San Miguel. The eighteenth-century construction, nevertheless, still dominates the architectural character of San Cristóbal; later additions and changes have been surprisingly sensitive to the original design. The gates and quarters buildings are among the most attractive features.

Most of the walls of San Cristóbal are sandstone blocks faced with plaster. Brick is used in vaults and for lining and edging the parapet walls. The floors are brick terrazzo tile, except where it has been replaced in some areas by modern concrete.

Outworks of San Cristóbal

The outworks of San Cristóbal are east of the fort proper beyond the Great Moat, situated on terrain that slopes gently downward as one moves away from the fort. They include: San Carlos Ravelin and La Trinidad Counterguard, which may be described as being within the moat; Santa Teresa Battery, at the northwest corner of the outworks; and two fringing bastions, La Princesa, at the northeast tip of the outworks facing north to east, and El Abanico, facing east.

The area of the outworks is defined by the North Wall that rises 20 to 30 meters from the Atlantic shoreline, the walls of La Princesa Bastion, and the moats of La Princesa and El Abanico Bastions. Between El Abanico and the Great Moat, the southern edge of the area is demarcated by a wall ranging in height between 3 and 6 meters. These walls and moats are part of the original construction.

These elements of the San Cristóbal fortification system, outlined in plans of the 1760s-1770s, were executed in the last decades of that century. The outworks toward the Great Moat had a glacis fronting; the area between the bastions and the Great Moat contained a series of breast-height walls, covered ways, re-entry places of arms, mining tunnels, etc.

Modern bunkers and magazines added just before the Spanish-American War and during World War II altered both Santa Teresa and La Princesa Bastions and largely obliterated the original features of the area between the bastions and the Great Moat. Erosion has also deformed the glacis to the east.

The Great Moat is formed between the scarp wall of San Cristóbal, which rises 9 to 18 meters above the bottom of the moat, and the walls of the outworks, which average 6 meters in height.

San Carlos Ravelin, the earliest and largest of the masonry outworks, lies directly in front of the San Cristóbal hornwork. Fronting northeast and south, it has two levels; the casemates of the lower tier support the barquette tier. San Carlos' former access to San Cristóbal, a covered way across the moat and tunnel to the Plaza, has been blocked by a World War II bombproof command post that occupies the full width of the Great Moat at about its center.

La Trinidad, a 5-sided counterguard south of San Carlos, was built in three levels to accommodate the sloping terrain; part of this structure was demolished in the 1890s. Steps lead from the moat level to the upper gun tier, which faces east and southeast. The lower and intermediate levels house casemates.

Santa Teresa Bastion has retained fragments of its eighteenth-century breast-height walls. Its original design is partially obscured by two gun positions and an earth-covered field magazine constructed by the Spanish in the 1890s.

La Princesa Bastion possesses its original casemates and magazines, on a level below the bastion. The surface of the bastion, however, has been overlaid by an earth-covered bunker and the concrete base of World War II 155-mm Panamá mount emplacements.

A three-room one-story guardhouse of nineteenth-century construction, just inside the sallyport of La Princesa and north of El Abanico, has been recently restored.

El Abanico

El Abanico Ravelin, an essentially unaltered element of the San Cristóbal outworks, is at their extreme southeast corner. It is an equilateral triangular bastion, whose fire pattern was in the shape of a hand fan, from which its Spanish name derives. It includes casemates, over which its barbette tier faces northeast and southeast.

Surrounded by moats, El Abanico is approached from the southwest by a bridge that leads to the lower level of the bastion. Two masonry ramps provide access from the lower level to the barbette tier along the two exterior faces of the bastion. To the north and east, the barbette tier is supported on casemates, which served as magazines and for other storage purposes.

A separate moat divides the salient angle from the rest of the bastion. The salient contains a single gun position and is reached by a narrow bridge from the main section of the bastion. Behind the moat, three gun emplacements are directed northeast and southeast to fire above the position of the salient angle.

Steps lead to the moat from the access bridge at the southwest angle of the bastion. A second set of steps in the counterscarp wall provides access to a covered way behind the glacis wall along the southeast and partially along the northeast face and moat. Breast-height walls and firing steps cross the covered way at two points to the south and at one point to the north. The extension of the moat to La Princesa opens into the Abanico moat behind the breast-height wall to the north.

El Abanico, constructed about 1783, was the last element in the original design of the San Cristóbal outworks to be completed. It is built of cut sandstone blocks with lining and vaulting of brick. The masonry walls inside and out are plastered. The finishes and layout of the bastion are elaborate and decorative, although somewhat deteriorated and marked by

graffiti. The decorative touches include voluted finials at the heads of the ramps, simulated quoins at corner walls, piping of breast-height walls, and embrasures in integral-colored plaster. Traces of a cheval-de-frise can be observed on the scarp walls.

Quarters Buildings

Fronting on Norzagaray Street, just outside and to the south of the principal ramp of San Cristóbal, and nestled near the fort's scarp, are four brick and rubble masonry quarters buildings. These structures, which date from the mid-nineteenth century, supplemented the service facilities of the fort during the rest of the nineteenth and through the first half of the twentieth century. They are therefore preserved as illustrative of the continuum of military history in San Juan.

Quarters 1, nearest the San Cristóbal ramp, served as a residence for the commanding officer of San Cristóbal. Quarters 2 and 3, long joined as a duplex, formed an artillery pavilion used as barracks for men stationed at San Cristóbal. Quarters 4 was formerly the blacksmith shop for the fort.

All four structures were modified to some extent late in the nineteenth or early in the twentieth century. As modified, they still reflect the urban design of that period in the city's evolution. They are being restored; two serve as residences for staff of the San Juan National Historic Site, one is being prepared for use by its administrative staff, and the other is used for storage.

b) Maps and/or plans

The most extensive collection of early original documentation of La Fortaleza and San Juan National Historic Site remains in the Archive of the Indies (Archivo General de Indias) in Seville, Spain. The collections of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, in San Juan, are also of great use.

Historical research reports and restoration studies prepared by the National Park Service have extensively utilized these important sources. Measured drawings of the principal structures have also been prepared. Print and microfilm copies of many of the most significant plans and other documents are available in the archives of the San Juan National Historic Site and in the archival repository of the Cultural Resources Management Directorate, U.S. National Park Service, in Washington, D.C.

The following items follow the signature page of this nomination:

United States Geological Survey Maps (San Juan and Bayamón Quadrangles) (Scale 1:20,000)(1969) (latest official edition), showing locations of San Juan National Historic Site and La Fortaleza.

María de Los Angeles Castro and Gonzalo Córdova. La Fortaleza [Official Guidebook]. San Juan: Caribe Tourist Promotions, Inc.

Forts of San Juan. Barcelona: Editorial Escudo de Oro, 1981.

San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico. Harpers Ferry, W. Va.: National Park Service.

Selected prints, drawings, and plans have also been included. Because they are integrated with the photographs, they are listed under c.

c) Photographic and/or cinematographic documentation

Black and white illustrations are dispersed in Sections 3a and 3d. They appear sequentially in accordance with the following code. (In addition, a set of color slides of current views is appended at the end of the nomination.)

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Addresses of photo repositories cited in the credits are on file in the office of the Associate Director, Cultural Resources Management, U.S. National Park Service, Washington, DC 20240.

1. Map of completed fortification system of San Juan (Albert Manucy, in Manucy and Torres-Reyes, The Forts of Old San Juan, p. 8).
2. Fort San Felipe del Morro from above the mouth of San Juan Harbor, facing east (Ed Elvidge, Eastern National Park and Monument Association).
3. Moat and Sallyport of El Morro (Ed Elvidge, Eastern National Park and Monument Association).
4. Main Gun Ramp of El Morro descending to the Santa Bárbara Bastion (Henry Judd, National Park Service, 1962).
5. Portion of North Wall, showing the entrance to San Juan Harbor (Ed Elvidge, Eastern National Park and Monument Association).
6. Castillo de San Cristóbal, general view from west (Ed Elvidge, Eastern National Park and Monument Association).
7. Eastern Outworks of San Cristóbal: San Carlos Ravelin to the Left, La Trinidad Counterguard to right (National Park Service, 1975).
8. The 16th-century forts of San Juan (drawings by Albert Manucy, in Manucy and Torres-Reyes, op. cit., p. 31).
9. El Morro in 1742 (drawing by Albert Manucy, in Manucy and Torres-Reyes, op. cit., p. 64).
10. Fortifications of San Juan in 1750 (map by Albert Manucy, in Manucy and Torres-Reyes, op. cit., p. 65).
11. Plan of the new fortifications of Castillo de San Cristóbal (Thomas O'Daly, 1769).
12. Schematic of Castillo de San Cristóbal and El Morro in 1790 (Albert Manucy, in Manucy and Torres-Reyes, op. cit., p. 70).

d) History

The vast fortifications of San Juan evolved over more than four centuries as the result of lessons learned through repeated assaults on the city and in response to clearly perceived threats from hostile international forces.

Puerto Rico's strategic location made her a desirable object in diplomacy and war. Complex and changeable geopolitical considerations affecting the nations interested in controlling Puerto Rico or influencing her destiny played an intimate part in these events. The natural defenses of San Juan's harbor were enhanced by the skill of highly capable military engineers. The system of defenses evolved largely because of these factors.

The earliest Spanish defensive structures in Puerto Rico were the fortified houses of local settlers, including that of Ponce de Leon at Caparra; and the Casa Blanca in San Juan, built soon after the capital was moved to that settlement in 1519. The principal purpose of these earliest fortifications was to provide protection against the Indians of the newly settled island and the Carib Indians, who were at that time moving into Puerto Rico from the Lesser Antilles.

Only in 1537-40 was La Fortaleza, the first permanent fortification, as defined by military historians, constructed. Elements of this first defense, built overlooking the anchorage of San Juan Bay, form part of the graceful building today bearing that name, which, since about 1570, under all forms of administration, has been the residence of the executive authorities of Puerto Rico.

La Fortaleza's walls were about 2 meters thick. Its main gate (sallyport), facing inland toward the town, was protected by a small demilune. On the shore side stood a circular tower (the present north one) that provided vantage points for defense. The second (or south) tower was added toward the end of the sixteenth century. The area between La Fortaleza and the shore was enclosed by a high wall prepared to emplace cannon.

Early Spanish visitors to San Juan, notably Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, later a noted historian, criticized the location of La Fortaleza. They recommended fortifying the strategically located rocky headland (el morro) at the east side of the mouth of San Juan Bay that commanded the only navigable channel into the bay. When works had been constructed at this latter location, La Fortaleza took a secondary place in the city's defenses. Nevertheless, as the nerve center of Puerto Rico's government, La Fortaleza has continued to play a major role, not only in the development and management of the island's defenses, but also in most major aspects of its other public affairs and cultural life.

In 1539, construction began on the first works at El Morro, the site recommended by Oviedo. Although the works' early history is unclear, by 1554, a "water battery," constructed on a semicircular platform at the narrowest part of the harbor entrance, and a large vaulted masonry tower, built against the steep cliff, had been completed. Neither La Fortaleza nor El Morro was armed with long-range weaponry until about 1555.

As the sixteenth century waned, the principal reason for fortifying the West Indian posts changed. By one of the formidable ironies of history, Sir Francis Drake and other English and French adventurers, while demonstrating the rising sea power of their nations, became instrumental in strengthening Spain's strategic hold on her American possessions.

Landings and raids, as well as seizures of Spanish vessels and fleets in the Caribbean, including a number of episodes in Puerto Rico and waters in its vicinity, demonstrated Spanish vulnerability. These aggravations began as early as the 1520s in Puerto Rico, but had become almost epidemic toward the end of the century. Notable, or perhaps notorious, in this regard, was Sir Francis Drake's voyage of 1585, in which he plundered and burned major parts of the cities of Santo Domingo, Cartagena de Indias, and St. Augustine, and harassed La Habana. He had also terrorized the Spanish homeland as well. In addition, almost simultaneously, the English were making their first attempts to colonize North America, including present North Carolina, dangerously near, or so it seemed, to Spanish Florida.

Although Spain's imperial power was still formidable, these raids, by national fleets and unauthorized "pirates," assumed dimensions that required a vigorous countereffort, or at least adequate defenses for settled communities. Not only were the spoils taken from Spain sapping her treasury and endangering the stability of her colonies, but the risk existed that if she did not fortify her Indies, she would lose them altogether to the other European powers.

The rising dangers to Spain's control of the Caribbean were seen clearly by local colonial officials, such as Diego Menéndez de Valdés, who became Captain-General of Puerto Rico in 1582. Early in his service, he strengthened defensive positions on San Juan Island, notably by building the first fortification at Santa Elena. He also petitioned the Crown to strengthen the defenses of San Juan. Felipe II's sympathetic response was to establish the Junta de Puerto Rico ("Board of Puerto Rico") (later the War Council), which became the permanent agency handling West Indian defenses. Arrangements were made to finance defense expenditures in the region through subsidies deriving from the wealth of Spanish Mexico and Peru.

Defensive arrangements took on a more systematic character in the wake of Drake's 1585 expedition to the Caribbean. The next year, Felipe II sent Juan de Tejada, assisted by the skilled Italian engineer Bautista Antonelli, to survey the defense needs. By late 1587, with the collaboration of Tiburcio Spanoqui, another Italian who was the King's chief engineer, they had worked out a comprehensive plan for a system of Caribbean defense, including new or improved fortifications at key coastal locations: San Juan, Santo Domingo (present Dominican Republic), Santa Marta and Cartagena de Indias (in present Colombia); Nombre de Dios, Portobello, the Chagres River and Panamá (in present Panamá); and La Habana (in Cuba). Late in 1588, the King directed Tejada and Antonelli to begin the construction of this great network of defenses. Urgency was lent to this enterprise when Spain suffered a great naval defeat in the loss of her "Invincible Armada" to the English, and hurricane-force gales, in that same year.

Antonelli soon returned to America to assist in carrying out the plan. In San Juan, the initial element in the defensive scheme was the improvement of El Morro by building, across the base of the headland, a hornwork to protect the land side of the earlier tower and batteries. The Austria Bastion, a half-bastion in the hornwork, commanded both the harbor and the land approaches; a second half-bastion, named for Tejada, was on the Atlantic side. (These features now rest beneath the massive walls that bear the same names, but are of later construction.) A small ravelin in the center of the hornwork protected its single gate (sallyport). A new water battery was also added in 1593, replacing the older one, which had deteriorated.

The power of the newly completed defenses was proved in 1595, when Queen Elizabeth I of England gave Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins joint command of an expedition against Puerto Rico and Panamá. Although Panamá was the major target because of the precious metals that were shipped through it, Puerto Rico, where a considerable quantity of treasure was incidentally stored, was intended for seizure as a permanent English base. Drake was repulsed by forces under Pedro Suárez when he attacked the fortifications frontally.

Another English assault, 3 years later, had a similar goal, but met with quite a different outcome, at least initially. When Sir George Clifford, Third Earl of Cumberland, assailed his objective, he did not repeat Drake's mistake of attacking the harbor defenses directly. Instead, he chose the indirect approach and located a weakness in the fortifications at the eastern end of San Juan Island.

Cumberland landed east of the island, overcame the weak defenses at its eastern end, and laid siege to El Morro. Disabling the undermanned fort's landward side with cannon placed at well-chosen points, he compelled its surrender.

Disease, rather than Spanish military might, put an early end to this brief English occupation, their second, but not their last, attempt to make Puerto Rico a permanent base for their West Indian operations. The English forces were withdrawn entirely within a few months, and the Spanish reoccupied the island. The English, however, had left the fort and much of the city in ruins.

Between 1599 and 1619, the San Juan fortification system was rebuilt and improved. The walls of El Morro's hornwork were made higher and more massive. Antonelli's parapet, badly damaged by the English, became part of the subfoundation of the new wall, and the ground level outside it was raised to protect its base. The commanding ground from which Cumberland's guns had mauled the hornwork was leveled. The eastern defenses of the island were expanded and repaired. Also, the first fort, a small wooden one, was built on El Canuelo Island, opposite El Morro, on the west side of the harbor entrance.

Even with these improvements, another basic defect in the city's fortification system remained. A third major attack on San Juan would illuminate the problem and lead to its remedy. Because of winds and currents, hostile forces were most likely to approach San Juan as did normal trade, from the east. They might choose to land east of El Morro and seek to overrun the island overland from the eastern end, as had Cumberland, or attack the forts directly, as Drake did. There was an alternative, however. In 1625, a Dutch fleet, under Bowdoin Hendrick, took this latter option.

The Dutch ran the harbor entrance gauntlet of El Morro and El Cañuelo and landed beyond the reach of the principal Spanish artillery. They seized the town and laid siege to El Morro. Although they managed to damage the hornwork, they were unsuccessful in reducing the fort. Frustrated by their inability to take El Morro, they resorted to burning the city. Of La Fortaleza, for example, only the main walls were left. The Puerto Rican and Spanish troops, under Juan de Haro, soon afterward expelled the Dutch.

Thus, along with the reconstruction of the city, in the 1630s-1660s, including the rebuilding of La Fortaleza, further major improvements were dictated in the defenses. These consisted of the rebuilding and further strengthening of El Morro and the construction of a wall to protect the city on the west, south, and east. This wall incorporated the first, rather unsophisticated, Castillo de San Cristóbal, on the hill at the northeast edge of the old town. No wall was built on the north at this time because the high cliffs there provided a measure of natural defense, although a small fort, La Perla, was built on the shore below the cliffs. Lesser works toward the eastern end of the island, outside the walls, were improved; and El Cañuelo was rebuilt as a square masonry redoubt. Bautista Antonelli's son, also a military engineer, assisted for several years in the execution of these projects.

The Spanish Crown agreed to the great expenses incurred in this project because Spain recognized the strategic significance of Puerto Rico as clearly as her assailants did. One of Felipe IV's remarks on this subject, in 1645, bears quotation: "It is the front and vanguard of all my West Indies, and consequently the most important of them all--and the most coveted by my enemies."

Through the 1600s and into the 1700s, Spain's anxiety about a repetition of the earlier attempts to seize Puerto Rico was fed by the continuing activity of her many antagonists. These attacks included further raids and numerous seizures of Spanish-claimed territory in the Caribbean, as well as the capture of treasure fleets. Additional naval defeats, especially in 1639-40, severely reduced Spain's ability to protect her American possessions. The Caribbean was no longer a Spanish sea, as other nations moved rapidly to establish their own colonies.

The Dutch, for example, although rebuffed at San Juan in 1625, occupied St. Eustatius in 1634; Curaçao, Bonaire, and Aruba in 1634-35; Saba in 1640; St. Martin in 1648; and Surinam by 1667. The French had settlements

in Martinique and Guadeloupe after 1635; controlled Tortuga after 1640; and effectively occupied present Haiti in the 1660s. The English, besides making formidable settlements on the North American mainland, planted colonies in Antigua and Barbados in 1627; in St. Christopher (along with the French) about the same time in the mid-1620s; and seized Jamaica in 1655. Even Denmark took part, arriving in the Virgin Islands in 1671. Less successful ventures were attempted by these powers in many other locations.

The accession, in 1701, of a branch of the French Bourbons to the throne of Spain led to major political realignments among the European powers, notably the alliance of Spain with France in a series of wars against Great Britain. Puerto Rico was spared major assaults, although other important Spanish Caribbean ports, such as Cartagena de Indias, were not. During the first half of the 1700s, no major works were undertaken in Puerto Rico. This situation changed after the Seven Years' War (1756-63), as part of the reforms inaugurated by Carlos III, who ascended the throne of Spain in 1759.

Carlos III accepted concepts of defense involving the strengthening of fortifications and the organization of armies in the colonies to assist in their defense. His concerns on this account were certainly sharpened by the British seizures of Manila and La Habana in 1762. Spain soon regained these cities and acquired Louisiana from France, but was obliged to cede Florida to the British. The virtual elimination of France from the Americas laid the basis for further conflict between the two nations that possessed most of the Western Hemisphere's territory.

Carlos III's resolution to make San Juan a "Defense of the First Order" arose after an inspection trip to Cuba and Puerto Rico by Major-General Alexander O'Reilly, an Irishman who held other important posts in His Majesty's service. O'Reilly; engineer Thomas O'Daly, another Irishman; and O'Daly's principal collaborator, Juan Francisco Mestre, were the key figures in the ensuing transformation of the San Juan works. O'Reilly's report to the Crown stressed the strategic windward location of Puerto Rico, "the crossroads of America," that made it the best place from which to assist, or attack, the mainland of Spanish America. Following Carlos III's approval, in 1765, of the elaborate O'Reilly-O'Daly proposal for San Juan's defenses, O'Daly, and then Mestre, in the years from about 1766 to 1790, oversaw the completion of the plan.

Not until the early 1790s was their triumph of military engineering completed, essentially as it remains. Their work vastly changed and improved El Morro and San Cristóbal, reinforced the city wall and extended it from El Morro to San Cristóbal so that it completely enclosed the city, and rebuilt and greatly strengthened all the outlying fortifications.

El Morro was transformed. The tower, enclosed in the seventeenth century in a U-shaped battery, was further enlarged into the Santa Bárbara Bastion. Above Santa Bárbara, a high scarp was installed that rose almost from bedrock to the top of the hornwork. This scarp not only shielded the hornwork and utility structures of the fort, but contained another

level of casemates. The flanks of the hornwork were redesigned to make more room in the bastions. The parapets were thickened and embrasures installed for almost twice as many cannon as before. The roofs of bombproof vaults built against the hornwork provided a wide terreplein.

Castillo de San Cristóbal, even more perhaps than El Morro, dramatized the technical skill of its builders. In contrast to the vertical defense at El Morro, which took advantage of its terrain, the topography of San Cristóbal and its environs had to be altered greatly to achieve a defense in depth. On the island east of San Cristóbal, especially, great modifications were made. Clearing and leveling were accomplished to permit free range to the fort's guns; on the bay side some swamps were drained while others were left as natural barriers. (Castillo de San Cristóbal, which largely retains its appearance as rebuilt under O'Daly and Mestre, is described in some detail, along with its principal outworks, under 3a.)

From San Cristóbal to the eastern end of the island was about 2.5 kilometers. The master plan for San Cristóbal's defense placed two subsidiary lines of fortifications athwart the narrow island east of San Cristóbal. The inlet to the mainland and its bridge were guarded by Fort San Antonio. Another small fort, San Jerónimo, or Boquerón Battery, was placed at the mouth of the inlet. Between San Antonio and San Jerónimo, earthworks were built. Behind this first line of defense, midway between the inlet and San Cristóbal, a hornwork with a large moat formed the second line; extending along the shore from this hornwork was a masonry parapet running along the Atlantic shore toward San Cristóbal. Behind the hornwork was yet another, smaller, breastwork.

With the completion of the O'Reilly-O'Daly scheme, San Juan had become one of the premier fortified cities of the Hemisphere. It was so heavily protected, in fact, that most of the land area of the old city was taken up by the forts and other military facilities.

Shortly after its completion, the fortification system was put to its most significant test, by the British, in 1797. This episode occurred not long after Spain had realigned herself with France, following a lapse in their relationship during the early French Revolutionary Wars. The British had already occupied Santo Domingo, Guadeloupe, Port-au-Prince, and other West Indian ports. The same fleet and army that had just successfully relieved Spain of Trinidad launched the assault on Puerto Rico. The British army, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, was unable to penetrate the defenses of San Cristóbal. The attacking navy, under Admiral Sir Henry Harvey, could not effectively damage the major forts from the sea.

The defenders of the forts, led by Ramón de Castro, had heroically met a powerful challenge. San Juan would not endure another major assault for a full century. Nevertheless, the great empire, in whose defense the fortifications had been built, would soon escape from Spain's grasp. It did not fall into the hands of her traditional enemies, with whom she had so long contended for the control of the Americas, but to independent national governments.

By 1830, of Spain's vast American dominions, only Puerto Rico and Cuba remained. Because trade with the newly independent Spanish-American states was fairly freely available to many nations, Puerto Rico and Cuba were no longer of great potential use as bases. Thus, until 1898, San Juan was not the object of any major military assault. The forts, nevertheless, were maintained and improved in various ways. Outlying San Jerónimo and San Antonio, which Abercromby had damaged, were rebuilt. The second defense line of San Cristóbal was replaced in masonry. Armament was updated throughout the system.

Although the physical state of the fortifications was largely unchanged in the nineteenth century, many events vital to Puerto Rican culture and identity, in all their aspects, were taking place. This period showed striking vitality, especially in intellectual pursuits and the arts, that cannot be briefly or justly summarized in this discussion. Just one allusion, as it relates to the fortifications, will suffice to demonstrate this point. Castillo de San Felipe del Morro, the most hallowed symbol of the island's heroic martial spirit and resistance to external threats, became an ambiguous symbol, because, on several occasions, advocates of Puerto Rican autonomy were imprisoned there by Spanish colonial officials.

In the nineteenth century, Puerto Rico also flourished in other ways. The city of San Juan, long protected by its city walls and great forts, became constrained by them. The pressure of population stimulated the desire to develop the land adjacent to the old city, and finally led to the demolition, beginning in 1897, of the portion of the city wall that ran from San Cristóbal to the waterfront on the bay. The newly opened area to the east urbanized rapidly and obscured much of the outer defense lines of San Cristóbal. (San Jerónimo, as well as a sentry box and a section of San Antonio's wall, however, do survive; San Jerónimo is presently a historical monument administered by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.) La Trinidad Counterguard, as well, was partially destroyed in this process.

The year 1897 was also that in which the Spanish made their last significant modifications in the works of San Cristóbal. They built Battery Princesa, incorporating an earlier work of the same name. The modern Battery Princesa, concrete-hardened, with four emplacements for powerful rifled guns, was aligned parallel with the coast. The Spanish also made major changes in the terreplein and parapets of Santa Teresa; and strengthened San Carlos Bastion with masonry, concrete, and earth, and installed three modern guns.

The most important of San Juan's venerable fortifications, however, were still unchanged in 1898, when the United States declared war on Spain. The fort's defenders were mustered for the first assault on San Juan in just over a century.

While the value of the fortifications against the weaponry of the U.S. Navy was probably not very great, some evidence indicates that the casualties that might have been incurred in a direct assault on the forts were one motive for the manner in which the United States attacked the island. Although Admiral Sampson, leader of the United States fleet that bombarded San Juan

in May 1898, expressed the belief that he could reduce the forts and easily seize San Juan, his opinion is belied by the relatively mild damage done to the forts by his bombardment and by the plan followed in the U.S. Army's assault on the island. This latter plan was especially striking evidence that the forts still evoked a measure of respect in their attackers. The invasion forces struck on the west and south of the island. They were to converge near San Juan, and, with the aid of a blockading fleet, besiege the city. Negotiations between the United States and Spain, however, brought a ceasefire before this plan was carried into effect.

To discuss the strategic significance of the Spanish fortifications of San Juan in the twentieth century would verge, in terms of world history, upon a discussion of current events. It should be noted, however, that the fortifications remained integral parts of military facilities until after World War II.

For most of this active military period, El Morro and San Cristóbal were garrisoned by soldiers of the 65th U.S. Infantry (formerly the Puerto Rico Regiment), a unit with a proud combat and service record, recruited locally. This resulted in a continuation of the post's Hispanic military and cultural heritage through the mid-twentieth century.

The summary commentary concerning the physical effects of the American military occupation on the forts is that, despite their service as parts of military facilities until the mid-1940s, and, in some cases, into the 1950s, their basic configuration remained largely unchanged. Generally speaking, those changes that were made were reversible or took place in ways that exhibited a degree of sensitivity to the historic construction.

The major forts continued to be overtly identified as important to the defense of the Caribbean up through World War II, when certain new facilities were installed in and near them. It was on grounds of national defense, in fact, that promising negotiations between the Department of the Interior and the Department of War in the late 1930s and early 1940s, to convert the fortifications into a cooperatively managed unit of the National Park System, were broken off.

Considerable notice had begun to focus on the historic character of San Juan's fortifications in the early 1930s, shortly after the first major accretions of historic units to the U.S. National Park System. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, for example, seems to have been concerned about their historic significance as early as 1934, and legislation to add them to the National Park System was first introduced in the U.S. Congress in 1935.

The negotiations between the War Department and the Interior Department resumed in 1946, and culminated in 1949. Early in that year, President Harry S Truman gave effect to an arrangement establishing San Juan National Historic Site, initially under cooperative management by the Department of the Army and the National Park Service.

e) Bibliography

This section is divided into two parts. The first is a listing of published works that address the fortifications of San Juan and the other Spanish Caribbean forts. Unpublished reports prepared by or for the National Park Service have been listed separately. These are studies that have been conducted to assist in the preservation and interpretation of the San Juan National Historic Site.

The National Park Service programs of preservation, restoration, and interpretation at San Juan National Historic Site have benefitted immeasurably from the courtesy of scholars, institutions, and government officials, who have furnished relevant documents or reviewed research projects. In Puerto Rico, these include individuals at the University of Puerto Rico and the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture. Such institutions as the General Archive of the Indies in Seville, Spain; the military records offices at Segovia and Madrid; the city archive of Amsterdam; the Public Record Office and British Museum in London; the U.S. Library of Congress; and the U.S. National Archives, as well as private donors, have provided copies of materials that compose the general archive of the San Juan National Historic Site. These materials are the principal basis for the historical studies that have been prepared by the National Park Service.

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4. STATE OF PRESERVATION/CONSERVATION

a) Diagnosis

San Juan National Historic Site is fundamentally in a good state of preservation. Difficult preservation problems exist, but they are being systematically addressed.

Heavy visitation poses certain maintenance problems; the park welcomed 1.5 million visitors in 1979. The antiquity of most of the structures and the vulnerable materials (principally sandstone, finished in brick and plaster) of which they are composed, present formidable problems in preventive maintenance and restoration. Climatic factors also create special needs: for example, vegetation tends to luxuriate, requiring the Park staff to give regular attention to its removal.

The greatest danger to the preservation of the fortifications of San Juan, however, is the erosive action of the sea on the cliffs that underpin the seaside structures.

El Morro

El Morro's condition is good. The primary problem in the recent past, the sea's undercutting of its foundations, has been brought under reasonable control. Lesser problems include the poor condition of the brickwork coping and small cavities and breaks that appear at various locations in the fort's walls. Although the fort's walls were originally plastered, it is not planned to restore them to that appearance. Present maintenance includes patching of small defects and the removal of vegetation.

El Cañuelo

The condition of most exterior walls is good, although the footings of the southeast corner of the fort have failed, causing a partial collapse of the scarp wall, and through the washing out of fill behind it, the collapse of a section of the gun platform. The footings have been stabilized and the caisson wall has been rebuilt along the east and south footings. El Cañuelo is closed to the public, pending further rehabilitation.

South Wall No. 1 (El Morro to San Juan Gate)

This section of the city wall has a history of failure and requires considerable stabilization of its foundations to insure its preservation. Several parts of South Wall No. 1 are especially exposed to sea action and to erosion from drainage. The foundations are currently being repaired. Ongoing maintenance includes the removal of vegetation and the patching of surface breaks and pockets.

South Wall No. 2 (San Juan Gate to San Justo Bastion)

South Wall No. 2 is in fair condition. Because this section of the city wall does not rest directly on the shoreline, it is not exposed to erosion

by the sea in the same fashion as South Wall No. 1 and El Morro. Drainage problems and vegetation have affected it, however, especially near San Juan Gate, where the wall crosses a natural gut.

North Wall

The North Wall is in good condition, except for deteriorated finishes and the closeness of structures in the seaside community of La Perla.

Fort San Cristóbal

Generally, the condition of Fort San Cristóbal, including its outworks, is good. The major preservation problem, the undercutting of the foundations by the sea, is being remedied at present. (See under 4d.)

Repairs of small holes and cracks in the masonry are needed periodically in all portions of the works. This maintenance is conducted on a continuing basis, and in such a manner that repairs can be distinguished from historic fabric.

El Abanico, however, is only in fair condition. Erosion within the moat and to the glacis has caused exposure of the footings of the scarp and parapet walls. Pavements within the bastion have been affected by vegetation and, in many instances, do not shed water adequately. The casemates will require repair, as will the steps and bridges.

Masonry repairs in El Abanico are now being performed; this work is being done with discretion to avoid obscuring graffiti left during the historic period.

Santa Teresa and La Princesa suffer from structural failures and footing problems caused by erosion and poor drainage.

La Fortaleza

La Fortaleza, although in excellent condition, is subject to the same tropical-area preservation problems as the fortifications. These dangers require vigilance by the authorities of the Puerto Rico Government entrusted with its care.

b) Agents responsible for preservation/conservation

Same as 2a.

c) History of preservation/conservation

The erosive effects of sea action and drainage and weaknesses inherent in the building materials have caused preservation difficulties at the San Juan forts since the earliest days. For example, O'Daly and Mestre, when they reconstructed and expanded San Cristóbal in the late 1700s, had to remedy defects in the earlier works.

During the forts' active service, when they were undergoing periodic expansion and improvement, such defects were remedied by rebuilding, or obviated by expansive construction. The presence of garrisons, furthermore, made routine maintenance mandatory, and provided much of the labor needed to accomplish it; thus the cisterns and auxiliary facilities were kept in good working order and the forts themselves maintained at "operational readiness."

Section No. 1 of the South Wall, that section most exposed to sea erosion, has been the most troublesome from a preservation point of view. It has a history of failure; it has been necessary to repair it in four locations during the twentieth century. For example, Bastions Santa Elena and San Agustín were restored and the curtain wall between them was rebuilt in 1938.

Selected restoration and repair have been performed since the addition of San Juan National Historic Site to the National Park System. The restoration of individual structures and elements in the forts, however, has been assigned lower priority than the construction of a seawall and revetments and other measures necessary to protect the foundations of the forts and walls from sea erosion. This formidable work has been under way since 1977, after studies determined that the main causes of the damage are direct wave action and the erosion of sand layers between rock layers, leading to receding of the shoreline and formation of caves, which, in some instances, extend under the walls of the historic structures.

La Fortaleza's principal twentieth-century restoration occurred in the late 1930s-early 1940s, although considerable additional work has been done since then.

d) Means for preservation/conservation

Preservation of San Juan National Historic Site has been mandated by U.S. law, which provides for basic funding for this purpose through annual appropriations included in the regular budget of the National Park Service. The current annual budget (Fiscal Year 1983) is ca. \$950,000, about \$671,000 of which represents personnel costs.

In addition, in recent years, to meet the specialized needs arising from the emergency program to combat sea erosion of the structures, substantial special appropriations have been provided. About \$12.7 million of an anticipated \$26 million has assisted work on the most critically threatened areas, including especially extensive projects at El Morro. These monies have permitted stabilization of the walls and foundations by filling cavities, repairing damaged areas, and placing retaining walls and stone revetments. Additional shoreline revetment, however, is needed.

During the period 1983-84 (Fiscal Year 1984), an anticipated additional \$9.2 million will be made available to continue work on the stabilization of foundations and the construction of revetments. The area proposed for treatment using these funds is the section of the shore between the Santa Elena Bastion and the south end of El Morro's west wall, as well as El

Morro's north wall.

The regular staff of San Juan National Historic Site includes 32 permanent employees and about 12 temporary employees. A specialized staff provides around-the-clock maintenance and repair services and superintends the work of employees retained to conduct specific projects. Regular security is provided for the principal elements of the fortifications. Because of the scope of the National Historic Site, the Government of Puerto Rico and the municipal authorities provide invaluable security, fire protection, and other services in the vicinity of the walls.

The work of the Park's trained specialists is assisted by technical services, in research, planning, interpretation, and building conservation, which are available through the Service Centers of the National Park Service at Denver, Colorado, and Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. The cultural resources management staff of the National Park Service Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia, coordinates the work of experts dispatched to the site, and assists in the oversight of the cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Army Corps of Engineers.

The preservation of the property is greatly facilitated by cooperative working arrangements between the Office of Cultural Affairs of the Government of Puerto Rico and the officials of the National Park Service.

e) Management plans

The U.S. National Park Service operates the properties under its administration in accord with the provisions of long-term comprehensive management plans, prepared at substantial intervals or as needed; these plans are supplemented by interim directives and resource management plans. The long-range plans provide strategies for meeting management objectives in the operation of particular facilities. Park operation is analyzed by an integrated systems approach. Resource limitations are related to such requirements as interpretation and visitor services, building conservation, and environmental protection.

The management plan for San Juan National Historic Site, which dates from 1961, has been supplemented by a number of directives. The long-term management plan is being revised.

5. JUSTIFICATION

a) Cultural property

The historical and architectural ensemble comprising the fortifications of San Juan merits inscription on the World Heritage List under criteria (iv) and (vi) for cultural properties. The group includes highly characteristic examples of important architectural and engineering developments. The San Juan fortifications are also eminently associated with events of exceptional historical importance and significance.

The complex includes two massive forts, the city walls, and La Fortaleza, the oldest executive mansion in the Western Hemisphere and the oldest fortification of San Juan.

The fortifications of San Juan are characteristic examples of historic methods of construction as applied in military architecture between the early sixteenth and late nineteenth centuries. They are a significant use in Spanish America of adapted European methods of military construction, especially reflective of the late 1500s and the late 1700s, the two primary periods of their construction. Essentially complete and well-preserved, they represent the continuum of more than four centuries of architectural, engineering, military, and political history.

San Juan's system of fortifications retains the general appearance of advanced eighteenth-century defense technology, as applied to the topography of a difficult and strategically significant site. Built on the foundation of a major sixteenth-century fort, the system also bears nuances imparted by nineteenth and early twentieth-century construction. Specifically, in their character, the forts reflect Italian Renaissance, Baroque, and French Enlightenment designs for military emplacements. These successive techniques and technologies in fortification construction can be clearly identified in the existing fabric. The system thus embodies technology transfer from Europe to America over a long period and its adaptation to a tropical environment.

The history of the forts attests to their essential success in protecting a key imperial outpost of Spain. The continuity of their development is heightened by their being one of the first, and likewise one of the last, of the numerous seats of power in Spain's American Empire. They thus are significantly associated with the waning as well as the waxing of the Empire.

This historical continuity and evolution are strikingly epitomized in the architecture of La Fortaleza, the first major fortification of San Juan. A walk from the medieval towers of this structure to its elegant Isabellinera salons illustrates this evolution, as well as the enduring character and richness of Hispanic culture, and in aspects other than military art. In few buildings other than this oldest executive mansion in the Americas is the scope of the cultural evolution of Hispanic America, spanning four and a half centuries, so well embodied physically.

Beginning in the sixteenth century, fortification systems, employing European practice and technology, were constructed on almost every continent and major island in the world. A number of examples of these works remain. Not only was the range of this development of worldwide dimensions, but the practice and influence of the engineers and military architects responsible for erection of these fortifications was international in scope. The early experts tended to be French or Italian, and they, or others with equal talents, found their way into the service of many governments.

French engineers and French principles of design, for example, governed the construction of the imperial city of Huế and other fortifications in Việt Nam, long before French political influence was extended over that nation. Bautista Antonelli, an Italian, the key architect of the Caribbean system of Spanish fortifications, came to the area in the late 1580s after work on King Felipe II's plan to fortify the Strait of Magellan. He and other members of his family also designed works for the King in metropolitan Spain and North Africa. Nearly two centuries later, both the prime strategist of San Juan's renovation and the first chief military architect entrusted with its execution were Irishmen serving King Carlos III.

The great diversity of work performed by the talented military architects and engineers of those centuries cannot easily be classified. In Europe, one of their prime concerns was the construction of walled cities and impregnable land defenses. In the more mature parts of the colonial empires developing in those centuries, the fortifications were, on the contrary, most frequently necessary for maritime reasons, such as for the protection from contending European powers of key harbors and sailing routes astride favorable trade winds.

In the Caribbean, a transition occurred relatively early from forts built to defend settlements from attack by native peoples to the planning of fortress cities that could be used to defend the trade routes linking the far-flung Spanish Empire. Spain soon contended not only with the local peoples, but, "The Caribbean Sea, the Spanish Main and the Gulf of Mexico were the scene of an important part of the struggle for world-supremacy in which Spain and England engaged through the 16th century."¹ Other antagonists, notably the French and the Dutch, challenged Spain's suzerainty, but the English were the most persistent.

Spanish strongholds in the Caribbean region had been fortified at first unsystematically, on the basis of individual requisitions, which the Crown heeded only intermittently. In the closing years of the sixteenth century, however, a network of fortifications was under construction, under a master plan matured by the Italians Bautista Antonelli and Tiburcio Spanoqui in collaboration with Juan de Tejada. The remains of these fortifications, some of which incorporated their antecedents, and most of which were later elaborated, are the oldest and most imposing military works in the region.

The events associated with the Spanish fortifications of the Caribbean, including those of San Juan, epitomize the imperial rivalries, commercial and economic developments, and political events that have marked the evolution of the Americas in the nearly five centuries since Europe discov-

ered (or rediscovered) them. They particularly relate to the manner in which Europe and the New World transformed each other.

The Caribbean forts guarded key points that were interdependent. Juan Manuel Zapatero, a modern-day Spanish military historian, has succinctly summarized the significance of certain points fortified in the Antonelli-Tejeda plan:

Between the years 1587 and 1594, discounting the time when Bautista Antonelli began the fortification of other important towns of the Caribbean: San Juan de Puerto Rico, "The Key of the Antilles;" La Habana, "The Key to the Gulf of Mexico;" and San Juan de Ulúa, "The Key of New Spain," were equal at that time with Cartagena in the "hunger and feasting" of the pirates.²

Other cities included in the Antonelli project were also highly significant. The history of each city bears a relation to the vital trade routes its forts defended. Therefore, only in conjunction may these contemporary works be properly studied. La Habana, for example, and Castillo de San Marcos, at St. Augustine, guarded the treasure fleets exiting the Caribbean. Cartagena de Indias, Portobello, and San Juan de Ulúa (at Veracruz) were the prime depots for the reception of cargoes. San Juan's function was equally clear. She served as the key base for the defense of the fleets that entered the Caribbean taking advantage of the strong and steady westward-blowing trade winds.

Puerto Rico's location made the island the goal of several centuries of military and diplomatic schemes, and it was for this reason that the Spanish fortified her so intensely. Both the Spanish, and the Europeans who attempted to dislodge them from Puerto Rico, attached great strategic significance to the island. Evidence of the Spanish appreciation of the importance of Puerto Rico is both physical and documentary. It is embodied in the fortifications that to this day encompass a substantial portion of San Juan Island.

The system not only protected Puerto Rico, but also assisted in the defense of the Spanish American Empire by guarding the trade routes that were its lifelines. A distinguished scholar of naval history has commented on the importance of the trade routes as follows:

the flota [fleet's] track had to be essentially Spanish territory as the environs of Madrid, and its closure by a hostile force would be as ruinous to Spain as a complete occupation of its cities, and much more disastrous than defeat of its armies. The Flotas were the trunk and nerve through which ran the life force which vitalized the empire to its extremities, and injury to this would reduce the organism to flaccidity, or, to put it in another way, to cut the Flota communication would be equivalent to a blockade of the mother country and the colonies, and the disbandment of the armies, which would not be kept on foot without the gold and silver brought over. An English army, even if victorious, could only defeat the army it faced, seize a district, or capture a city; but a victorious English fleet controlling the Flota communications, struck at the heart of the whole empire.³

Spain's concern was most of all demonstrated by the willingness of the Crown to support, with generous subsidies from the wealth of the mainland colonies, San Juan's and similar ambitious schemes of defensive fortifications elsewhere in the Caribbean.

Puerto Rico's importance, then, as might be expected, and also her vulnerability if not fortified, are consistent themes in the reports of the island's early officials. For example, one early report notes that the island is

the entrance and key to all the Indies. ... we are the first with whom the French and English corsairs encounter⁴... That island is the gateway of the navigations of all the others, and it would be convenient for your Majesty to give⁵ order to build a fortress in the new city that is being built.

The same themes echo in Royal pronouncements referring to Puerto Rico, such as that of Felipe IV (1645), containing such phrases as: "The front and vanguard of all my West Indies and in all respects the most important of them and the most coveted by my enemies."⁶

The imperial mission of San Juan's forts is also notably attested to in the Royal decree by Carlos III in 1765, directing that San Juan be made a "Defense of the First Order," which was issued after advice from Field Marshall Alexander O'Reilly of the irreparable damage to Spanish commerce that would result from Puerto Rico's possession by others. Two careful scholars of the fortifications of San Juan, Ricardo Torres-Reyes and Albert Manucy, have summarized the contents of the decree:

The Royal decree spelled out San Juan's functions: it must, of course, protect Puerto Rico, and as in the past, it would be a port of entry and place of acclimatization for people and plants coming from Spain. It must also be a base depot and naval station to support and secure Spain's commerce. It must be the bastion of the Antilles and an outpost of the Mexican Gulf. And, Charles added, challenging the imagination of his planners, San Juan as a defense of the first order must stimulate progress in industry, agriculture and the arts, which are "the basis of a nation's real wealth."

The strategic emphasis looms as a theme in Spanish documents even toward the end of the nineteenth century, decades after the loss of the mainland colonies that had constituted most of the Empire. For example, in 1880, when the French were engaged in plans to build a Central American canal, Spanish experts prepared for the Geographical Society of Madrid a documented study setting out the geographic, commercial, and military advantages Puerto Rico possessed in the event such a "new universal route" was built.⁸

Finally, a particularly striking illustration of Puerto Rico's significance, for Great Britain, as well as Spain, was Spain's refusal in 1783 to exchange Puerto Rico for Gibraltar. This possibility was raised in the negotiations between the two nations that concluded their parts in the broader war that had been spurred by the United States' War for Independence.⁹

This Caribbean Gibraltar, or "Christian Rhodes"¹⁰ (as it was dubbed at a time when that Greek island, a Christian outpost in an Islamic sea, had been only recently surrendered to the Turks), is then also a monument to Spain's enemies as well as to its builders, for these antagonists were the principal reason the fortifications were constructed.

As Irene Wright noted, El Morro is, paradoxically, a monument to Sir Francis Drake, because:

No friend the Spanish colonies possessed had succeeded before him in accomplishing as much on their behalf as did "the great corsair...." Forts, artillery, garrisons, galleys ... everything that his loyal subjects had in vain petitioned the Catholic King to provide, were forthcoming when instead of humble entreaties Philip heard among his islands, along his own coasts, the beat of Drake's drum and the roll of the guns of the Tudor Navy.¹¹

Even more decisive and direct evidence from other English sources supports the value of the strategic location of Puerto Rico. Powerful testimony to this effect appears in the words of George Clifford, Lord Cumberland, the only Englishman to occupy it, the man who bore a personal warrant from Queen Elizabeth I to turn Puerto Rico into a base for English assaults on Spanish power in the West Indies. As Lord Cumberland prepared to land east of San Juan in 1595, he declared to his shipmates,

I will goe before in my Boat and when you see my colours displayed, make all the haste you can to land. This doe with good heart and courage, assuring your selves you have the mayden-head of Porto Rico and so possesse the Keyes of all the Indies.¹²

In 1797, just over two centuries after Cumberland's interlude in San Juan, Sir Ralph Abercromby, fresh from seizing Trinidad for Great Britain, unsuccessfully besieged the San Juan fortifications, the rebuilding and expansion of which had been finished by Juan Francisco Mestre not long before. Abercromby paid the military architects of San Juan what must be the ultimate compliment: The San Juan defenses were "both by Nature and Art, very strong," and could have withstood ten times more firepower than he had.¹³

Even in 1898, the United States forces attacking Puerto Rico chose prudence over an admiral's bravado in the manner in which they ultimately chose to invade the island.

* * *

The city of San Juan then was, until the present century, both defined and protected by the system of fortifications that guarded its vital harbor. The possession of this "Rich Port" has been for more than four centuries a goal of diplomacy and war. All along, Puerto Rico's strategic location has been her pride and her peril. Their defensive value now discounted, San Juan's forts remain as the cultural patrimony of the Puerto Rican people. They offer permanent testimony to the influences and events that have

shaped her distinctive character and the grandeur of her history.

The fortifications of San Juan and the other mighty redoubts built by Spain in the Americas are premier physical evidences of the epic imperial struggles that permanently fixed the destiny of the Americas. They are key monuments of the era when the Caribbean was "the cockpit of international maritime rivalry," and its "islands played a part of almost undue importance in world strategy" that was "particularly international in its happenings."¹⁴

In their engineering art, the Spanish forts girdling the Caribbean are manifestations of the architectural-engineering and historical heritage of the Old World in the New, reminders that are poignant in many respects, but ones that retain enduring significance. Considered in their broader roles, they made vital contributions to peaceful progress. They sheltered communities that became centers of international commerce and where other pursuits, including the arts, could flourish. With lighthouses and other navigational aids crowning them, they served well to guide vessels threatened by enemies even more treacherous and implacable than Spain's political and military foes: the storms and currents and reefs and shallows of the Caribbean Sea.

The defenses of San Juan are a well-preserved element in this grand system. Those in Veracruz and La Habana are, in certain respects, somewhat less complete; in La Habana, for example, although major forts and important individual colonial structures remain, the city walls have been almost completely removed. The forts of Portobello-San Lorenzo have already been inscribed on the World Heritage List. The systems of Cartagena de Indias and San Juan are probably the most alike in that the major fortifications and the city walls survive, although fractional portions of both cities' walls have been removed to accommodate urban development.

In summary, in the physical remains of the Spanish defenses may be traced epochal events in the history of the Empire that mirror its destiny. Its history, indeed, cannot be narrated without encapsulating them: the initial settlement of Hispanic America, reflecting a major shift in European affairs from a Mediterranean toward an Atlantic emphasis; Spain's rise to pre-eminent power in the World, deriving in major part from the riches of the Americas; the struggle for ascendancy in the West Indies that made their possession for several centuries a vital consideration in World politics; the long but inexorable decline of the Spanish Empire, marked at last by the independence won by most of the colonies; and the aftermath of the pre-eminence of Spain as a military and political force in the Western Hemisphere.

The fortifications are eminent physical reminders of Spain's past conquest and political dominion in the Caribbean and of the epic struggle she conducted to maintain her Empire in the Americas, first against the other European colonial powers, and then against the new nations of the Americas. In this century, however, they have been transformed into potent symbols of the cultural ties that link the Hispanic World. They transcend that significance to possess a meaning even for nations who have striven to control or influence the Hispanic peoples. They form, individually and collectively, for all these reasons, part of the universal historical heritage of humanity.

FOOTNOTES

¹Hakluyt Society, Spanish Documents Concerning English Sea Voyages to the Caribbean (London, 1928), Series II, Vol. LXII, ix.

²"Entre los años 1587 y 1594, descontado el tiempo que Bautista Antonelli estuvo fortificando otras importantes plazas de Caribe: San Juan de Puerto Rico, (Llave de las Antillas); La Habana, (Llave de Seno Mejicano); y San Juan de Ulúa, (Llave de la Nueva España) (12), igualadas con Cartagena a la hora del 'apetito y festejo' de la piratería." Juan Manuel Zapatero, Las Fortificaciones de Cartagena de Indias (Madrid: Banco Cafetero de Colombia, 1969), 50.

³Sir William Monson, The Naval Tracts, ed. M. Oppenheim (London: Naval Records Society, 1902), I, 27.

⁴Alejandro Tapia y Rivera, Bibliotheca Histórica de Puerto Rico (San Juan: Publicaciones del Instituto de Literatura Puertorriqueña, 1945), 296.

⁵Ibid., 292.

⁶"El frente y vanguardia de todas mis Indias Occidentales y respecto de sus consecuencias la más importante de ellas y codiciada de los enemigos." Boletín Histórico de Puerto Rico, IV, 260.

⁷Albert Manucy and Ricardo Torres-Reyes, Puerto Rico and the Forts of Old San Juan (Riverside, Connecticut: The Chatham Press, Inc., 1973), 67,69.

⁸F.M. Zeno, Historia de La Capital de Puerto Rico (San Juan: Publicacion Oficial del Gobierno de la Capital, 1959), II, 29.

⁹Richard B. Morris, The Peacemakers, The Great Powers and American Independence (New York: Harper and Row, 1965), 389-408.

¹⁰Tapia y Rivera, op. cit., 331.

¹¹Irene A. Wright, Further English Voyages to Spanish America, 1583-1594 (London: Hakluyt Society, 1951), Introduction, lxvii.

¹²Cited in Julio Marrero Núñez, "Puerto Rico and the Elizabethan Age" (San Juan: San Juan National Historic Site, U.S. National Park Service, 1960), 64; also in Samuel Purchas, Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrimes... (Glasgow: James Mac-lehose and Sons, 1905-07), 16, 40-41.

¹³Manucy and Torres-Reyes, op. cit., 76.

¹⁴Arthur P. Newton, The European Nations in the West Indies, 1493-1688 (London: A & C Black, Ltd., 1933), ix-x.

ORDER DESIGNATING THE
SAN JUAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE,
PUERTO RICO

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States;

WHEREAS, the ancient fortifications of San Juan, Puerto Rico, particularly the massive masonry works of El Morro and San Cristobal and their connecting walls, are outstanding monuments of the past, possessing exceptional historical and architectural interest for the Nation, and have been declared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments to possess exceptional importance as commemorating the history of the United States; and

WHEREAS, with the approval of the President, a cooperative agreement has been made between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Army providing for the preservation of the ancient fortifications of San Juan and their designation as a national historic site:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, J.A. KRUG, Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred by section 2 of the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 462), do hereby designate the fortresses of El Morro and San Cristobal, Casa Blanca, and El Canuelo on Cabras Island, including the areas shown on the diagram, marked "Exhibit A," annexed hereto and made a part hereof, to be a national historic site, having the name "San Juan National Historic Site."

The administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned cooperative agreement and the act of August 21, 1935, supra.

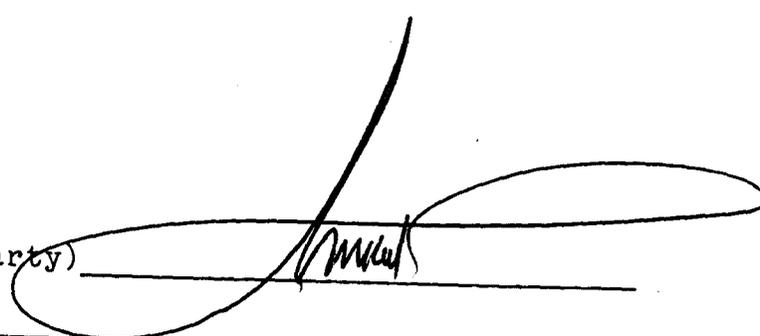
Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this historic site.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed, at the City of Washington, this 14th day of February, 1949.

J. A. KRUG

Secretary of the Interior.

Signed (on behalf of State Party) _____

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, written over a horizontal line. The signature is cursive and appears to read 'G. Ray Arnett'. The signature is written over the line for the 'Signed' field.

Full Name G. Ray Arnett

Title Assistant Secretary, United States Department of the Interior

Date December 10, 1982



*Office of the Governor
La Fortaleza
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901*

December 2, 1982

Mr. G. Ray Arnett
Assistant Secretary for Fish
and Wildlife and Parks
Office of the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Arnett:

attached

On April 30, 1982, I wrote to Secretary Watt expressing my support for the selection of the historic fortifications of San Juan, including La Fortaleza, for possible nomination to the World Heritage List, administered under the provisions of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

In my previous letter, I outlined the integral physical and historical relationships between La Fortaleza and the National Historic Site and the complementary nature of both properties within a unified World Heritage theme.

The Government of Puerto Rico recognizes the obligations under the World Heritage Convention and under the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 to ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation, and preservation of La Fortaleza. Furthermore, the Government agrees to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative, and financial measures necessary for the protection, conservation preservation, and rehabilitation of the property.

The Government of Puerto Rico fully and enthusiastically supports the United States' effort to nominate San Juan National Historic Site and La Fortaleza to the World Heritage List.

Cordially,

Carlos Romero Barceló
Carlos Romero-Barceló

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'EDUCATION, LA SCIENCE,
ET LA CULTURE

Date de réception : 23/12/1982
N° d'ordre : 266
Original : anglais

Convention concernant la protection
du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel

PROPOSITION D'INSCRIPTION SUR LA LISTE
DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL PRESENTÉE PAR
LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

Forteresse et site historique de San Juan
(Porto Rico)

1. LOCALISATION PRECISE

(a) Pays

Etats-Unis d'Amérique

(b) Etat, province ou région

Porto Rico

(c) Nom du bien

Forteresse et site historique national de San Juan

(d) Localisation exacte sur les cartes avec indication des coordonnées géographiques

Le bien s'inscrit dans un polygone dont les coordonnées géographiques sont les suivantes :

18° 28' 23" N ; 66° 08' 24" 0

18° 27' 57" N ; 66° 07' 01" 0

18° 28' 12" N ; 66° 06' 18" 0

18° 27' 56" N ; 66° 07' 13" 0

Le site historique national comprend le fort San Felipe del Morro (El Morro) et son site, le fort San Cristóbal et ses principaux flanquements, le fort El Cañuelo et la quasi-totalité des remparts de la ville.

L'enceinte de la forteresse est formée au nord par la porte de San Juan, au sud par l'hôpital de la Concepción, à l'est par la portion courbe occidentale de la Calle Recinto Oeste et à l'ouest par la baie de San Juan.

2. DONNEES JURIDIQUES

(a) Propriétaires

La forteresse est la propriété du gouvernement de Porto Rico qui se charge de l'administrer.

Le site historique national de San Juan est la propriété du gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; en tant que parc national classé, il est administré par le Service des parcs nationaux du Département américain de l'intérieur.

(b) Statut juridique

Ces deux biens sont soumis à la législation des juridictions fédérale et portoricaine sur la préservation ; par ailleurs, la Commission de la zone historique de San Juan, organe municipal indépendant, exerce sur eux un droit de regard et de protection. Les normes de conservation et de restauration de la zone historique ont été établies par l'Institut de la culture portoricaine.

Classée monument historique national par décision du Secrétaire de l'intérieur en 1960, la forteresse est par le fait même sujette à des visites d'inspection périodiques, le Congrès des Etats-Unis étant automatiquement informé de tout ce qui peut menacer l'intégrité historique du bien. En outre, aucune subvention et aucune autorisation ne peuvent être accordées par les autorités fédérales à des projets affectant un monument historique national sans avis préalable du Conseil consultatif pour la préservation des monuments historiques.

Le site historique national de San Juan a été inscrit à l'inventaire du Système des parcs nationaux par décision du Secrétaire d'Etat à l'Intérieur, approuvée par le Président des Etats-Unis en 1949. Le Service des parcs nationaux et le Ministère des armées sont chargés d'administrer le bien en coopération au nom du gouvernement fédéral des Etats-Unis.

Entre 1955 et 1973, l'ensemble des terres qui constituent actuellement le site historique national ont été acquise par le Service des parcs nationaux qui exerce un droit d'entrée sur l'ensemble des 54 acres que compte le site.

Les zones culturelles directement administrées par le gouvernement des Etats-Unis bénéficient du plus haut degré de protection prévu pour ce type de bien par le droit américain. Leur gestion et leur administration sont régies par un ensemble de procédures codifiées et détaillées.

Le Service des parcs nationaux a conclu avec le gouvernement de Porto Rico et le Corps du génie de l'armée des Etats-Unis deux accords de coopération très importants pour la préservation du site historique national de San Juan.

(c) Administration responsable

La forteresse :

M. Carlos Romero-Barcelo
Gouverneur de Porto Rico
La Fortaleza
San Juan de Porto Rico 00901

Site historique national de San Juan :

M. James G. Watt
Secrétaire à l'Intérieur
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20240

M. Russel E. Dickenson
Directeur du Service des parcs nationaux
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20240

M. Luis Garcia-Curbelo
Surintendant
Site historique national de San Juan
San Juan de Porto Rico 00902

3. IDENTIFICATION

(a) Description et inventaire

Résumé :

La forteresse et le site historique national de San Juan regroupent les principales fortifications de la vieille ville de San Juan, qui sont l'un des plus importants ensembles fortifiés subsistant sur le continent américain. La forteresse est le plus ancien édifice militaire de la ville, puisqu'elle date des années 1530 ; agrandi par la suite, le bâtiment a servi de résidence aux représentants du pouvoir exécutif à Porto Rico pendant plus de quatre siècles.

Le système de fortifications, qui date pour l'essentiel des XVI^e et XVII^e siècles, a été quelque peu remanié au cours de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale pour assurer la défense de Porto Rico, mais il s'agit de modifications relativement mineures. A l'exception du fort d'El Cañuelo, situé sur un îlot à l'ouest de la baie de San Juan, toutes ces fortifications sont situées sur l'île de San Juan, qui barre l'entrée de la baie et est reliée à la grande île de Porto Rico par plusieurs ponts enjambant le chenal de San Antonio.

A part la forteresse et le fort d'El Cañuelo, le système de fortifications comprend le château de San Felipe del Morro (El Morro), bâtiment massif aux hautes murailles verticales construit à la pointe nord-ouest de l'île de San Juan pour garder l'entrée de la baie ; le château de San Cristóbal, ensemble puissamment fortifié dont le système complexe d'avant-postes permettait d'assurer la défense en profondeur des accès de la vieille ville de San Juan par la mer et par la partie orientale de l'île ; enfin, les murailles de la ville, qui relie El Morro à San Cristóbal et ceinturent complètement la vieille ville sauf à l'est, où une section des remparts a été démolie. Tous les éléments de ce système de fortifications présentent des aspects remarquables, dont les plus importants sont décrits en détail dans le dossier de candidature (voir annexe).

(b) Cartes et/ou plans

La documentation historique la plus complète sur la forteresse et le site national de San Juan se trouve dans les archives des Indes occidentales (Archivos General de Indias) à Séville, Espagne. Les archives de l'Institut de la culture portoricaine de San Juan sont également très précieuses.

Les recherches historiques et projets de restauration du Service des parcs nationaux se sont en grande partie inspirés de l'abondante documentation originale de ces deux sources. Des plans cotés des principaux bâtiments ont également été tracés. Des copies imprimées sur microfilms de la plupart des plans et autres documents les plus importants sont disponibles aux archives du site historique national de San Juan et dans les archives centrales de la direction de l'administration des ressources culturelles du Service des parcs nationaux des Etats-Unis, Washington, DC.

Se reporter à l'annexe pour la documentation présentée avec le dossier de candidature.

(c) Documentation photographique et/ou cinématographique

Voir annexe.

(d) Historique

La construction du vaste ensemble de fortifications de San Juan s'étale sur plus de quatre siècles ; les travaux portent la marque de l'expérience acquise au cours de nombreux assauts et ont été entrepris pour répondre à des menaces clairement perçues émanant de forces internationales hostiles. La position stratégique de Porto Rico en faisait un objet de convoitise aussi bien pour les diplomates que pour les stratèges. L'histoire de l'île s'inscrit dans un contexte géopolitique fluctuant et complexe et plusieurs nations avaient intérêt à exercer leur contrôle sur l'île ou à influencer son destin. Les défenses naturelles du port de San Juan ont été exploitées au mieux grâce à l'habileté d'ingénieurs militaires très compétents. Le système défensif s'explique en grande partie par ces différents facteurs.

Les premiers colons espagnols de Porto Rico commencèrent par fortifier leurs maisons pour se protéger contre les Indiens de la colonie auxquels vinrent s'adjoindre vers cette époque les Indiens caraïbes originaires des Petites Antilles. La forteresse, première fortification permanente au sens défini par les historiens militaires, a été construite entre 1537 et 1540 et les fondations d'El Morro datent de 1539, mais ce n'est que vers 1555 que ces deux édifices ont été équipés d'artillerie à longue portée.

A la fin du XVII^e siècle, si l'on continue à fortifier les avant-postes des Indes occidentales, ce n'est plus pour le même motif. Les corsaires des deux nouvelles puissances maritimes (France et Angleterre) ont indirectement contribué à renforcer l'emprise stratégique de l'Espagne sur ses possessions d'Amérique. En effet, non seulement la guerre de course compromettait les finances de l'Espagne et la stabilité politique de ses colonies, mais l'exposait à terme à perdre ses possessions des Indes occidentales au profit des autres puissances européennes.

Les travaux défensifs prirent donc une tournure plus systématique peu avant l'expédition de 1585 lancée de Drake aux Caraïbes. A San Juan, le premier stade des travaux consista à renforcer El Morro par la construction, sur toute la base du littoral, d'une courtine flanquée de bastions pour protéger la place et ses batteries du côté de la terre. Le nouveau système de défense s'avéra très efficace jusqu'en 1585. Drake tenta en vain de s'emparer des fortifications par une attaque frontale. Trois ans plus tard, les Anglais débarquant à nouveau à l'est de l'île assiégeaient El Morro qui dut capituler. La maladie mit rapidement un terme à cette brève période d'occupation, mais cette deuxième tentative visant à faire de Porto Rico une base permanente de la flotte anglaise aux Antilles ne devait pas être la dernière. Au bout de quelques mois, les Espagnols réoccupèrent l'île après que les envahisseurs se furent retirés, laissant le fort et une grande partie de la ville en ruines.

Le système de fortifications de San Juan fut donc reconstruit et amélioré entre 1599 et 1619. La courtine du littoral d'El Morro fut rehaussée et renforcée et les défenses de la partie orientale de l'île agrandies et réparées. En outre, un premier fortin de bois fut construit sur l'île d'El Cañuelo en face d'El Morro, à l'ouest de l'entrée du port. Mais ces améliorations ne suffisaient pas à pallier les insuffisances du système de fortifications de la ville. On le vit bien quand les Hollandais réussirent à franchir la passe sous le feu croisé d'El Morro et d'El Cañuelo pour débarquer à l'abri du gros de l'artillerie espagnole. Après avoir pris la ville, ils assiégèrent El Morro mais s'ils parvinrent à endommager la courtine, ils ne purent s'emparer du fort. Enragés par cet échec, ils incendièrent la ville et la forteresse dont seuls les murs principaux restèrent debout. Les troupes portoricaines et espagnoles commandées par Juan de Haro ne tardèrent pas à chasser les Hollandais.

Tout naturellement, la reconstruction de la ville et le relèvement de la forteresse entre 1630 et 1660 fournirent l'occasion d'apporter de nouvelles améliorations au système défensif. Il s'agissait essentiellement de rebâtir et renforcer El Morro et de construire un mur de protection à l'ouest, au sud et à l'est de la ville. La couronne espagnole consentit aux défenses considérables que nécessitait ce projet car la Cour d'Espagne était aussi consciente que ses adversaires de l'importance stratégique de Porto Rico.

Pendant tout le XVII^e siècle et même un peu plus tard, l'Espagne vit dans la crainte de nouvelles tentatives d'invasion de Porto Rico, crainte d'ailleurs justifiée par les menées persistantes de ses nombreux ennemis. Ses défaites navales, et en particulier en 1639 et en 1640, avaient considérablement amoindri la capacité de l'Espagne de protéger ses possessions américaines. La mer des Caraïbes avait cessé d'être une mer espagnole et les autres nations coloniales ne tardèrent pas à exploiter cet avantage. Pendant la première moitié du XVIII^e siècle, aucuns travaux d'importance ne furent entrepris à Porto Rico. La situation change après la guerre de sept ans (1756-1763), dans le cadre des réformes entreprises par Charles III qui monte sur le trône d'Espagne en 1759 et décide de faire de San Juan un "site défensif de premier ordre". Les travaux complétés au début des années 1790 devaient considérablement modifier et améliorer El Morro et San Cristóbal, renforcer le mur d'enceinte et le prolonger entre El Morro et San Cristóbal si bien qu'il renfermait complètement la ville ; en outre, tous les ouvrages avancés furent relevés et considérablement renforcés, faisant de San Juan l'une des principales places fortes de l'hémisphère. En fait, la plus grande partie de la vieille ville était occupée par des forts et autres ouvrages défensifs. En 1797, peu après son achèvement, ce système de fortifications fut soumis à l'épreuve du feu par les Britanniques. Ceux-ci s'avérèrent incapables de forcer les défenses de San Cristóbal et la flotte anglaise eut beau bombarder les principaux forts, elle ne parvint pas à leur infliger des dommages importants.

San Juan ne devait pas connaître d'autre assaut d'importance pendant un siècle. Mais le grand empire pour la défense duquel les fortifications avaient été érigées allait bientôt échapper à l'Espagne, non pas au profit des ennemis séculaires qui lui avaient si longtemps disputé le contrôle des deux Amériques, mais de gouvernements nationaux indépendants. En 1830, l'Espagne ne conservait plus de son vaste empire américain que Porto Rico et Cuba.

Si l'aspect physique des fortifications est resté pratiquement inchangé au cours du XIX^e siècle, cette période n'en est pas moins marquée par de nombreux événements essentiels pour l'histoire de la culture et de l'identité portoricaines et par une activité impressionnante, en particulier dans le domaine intellectuel et artistique. Le château de San Felipe del Morro cessa d'être uniquement un symbole respecté d'héroïsme guerrier et de résistance aux menaces extérieures pour se charger d'une signification plus ambiguë après que plusieurs autonomistes portoricains eurent été emprisonnés par les autorités coloniales espagnoles. Au XIX^e siècle, Porto Rico se développe également d'une autre manière. En raison de la poussée démographique, la vieille ville commença à se développer vers l'est, ce qui devait finalement entraîner la démolition en 1897 de la partie du mur d'enceinte reliant San Cristobal au littoral de la baie. La contre-garde de la Trinité fut partiellement détruite par la même occasion.

La dernière contribution importante des Espagnols aux travaux de San Cristóbal fut la construction en 1897 de la batterie Princesa, aboutissement de travaux entrepris à une époque antérieure sous le même nom et les importantes modifications apportées au terre-plein et aux parapets du bastion de Santa Teresa ; ils renforcèrent le bastion de San Carlos avec de la maçonnerie, du ciment et de la terre et y installèrent trois canons modernes.

Mais les principaux ouvrages de la vénérable ceinture de fortifications de San Juan n'avaient encore connu aucune modification lorsque les Etats-Unis déclarèrent la guerre à l'Espagne en 1898. Les défenseurs du fort étaient prêts à affronter la première attaque contre San Juan depuis un peu plus d'un siècle.

Toutefois, les négociations entre les Etats-Unis et l'Espagne aboutirent à un cessez-le-feu avant que les plans du siège de la ville soient mis en application. Evoquer le rôle stratégique des fortifications espagnoles de San Juan depuis la guerre hispano-américaine reviendrait à passer en revue les principaux chapitres de l'histoire du XXe siècle. Il convient toutefois de noter que les fortifications n'ont été militairement désaffectées qu'après la Deuxième Guerre mondiale.

(e) Bibliographie

Voir annexe.

4. ETAT DE PRESERVATION/CONSERVATION

(a) Diagnostic

Le site historique national de San Juan est fondamentalement bien préservé. Il existe des problèmes difficiles de préservation, mais ils sont abordés de façon systématique.

L'afflux des visiteurs pose certains problèmes d'entretien (le parc a accueilli 1,5 million de personnes en 1979).

Le caractère vétuste de la plupart des structures et la vulnérabilité des matériaux (pour la plus grande partie du grès recouvert de briques et de plâtre) posent des problèmes considérables d'entretien préventif et de restauration, encore compliqués par le climat : c'est ainsi que le caractère exubérant de la végétation oblige le personnel du parc à débroussailler régulièrement.

Toutefois, le principal problème de préservation des fortifications de San Juan est lié à l'érosion des falaises qui les supportent due à l'action de la mer.

La forteresse est en excellente condition, mais elle connaît les mêmes problèmes de préservation liés au climat tropical que les autres fortifications. Ces différents risques obligent les autorités du gouvernement de Porto Rico chargé de l'entretien du site à se montrer vigilantes.

(b) Agents responsables de la préservation/ou de la conservation

Voir 2a.

(c) Historique de la préservation ou de la conservation

L'action d'érosion de la mer, les problèmes d'écoulement et la fragilité des matériaux utilisés pour la construction n'ont cessé de poser des problèmes de conservation depuis la construction des forts de San Juan.

Lorsque les forts étaient encore utilisés comme ouvrages militaires, périodiquement agrandis, améliorés et maintenus en "condition opérationnelle", il était relativement facile de remédier à ces défauts.

La section n° 1 du mur méridional, la plus exposée à l'action destructive de la mer, est celle qui pose le plus de problèmes, puisqu'il a fallu réparer ce mur en quatre points au cours du XXe siècle.

Certains travaux de restauration et de réparation ont été effectués depuis l'inscription du site historique national de San Juan à l'inventaire du système des parcs nationaux, en accordant la priorité à la construction d'une digue, à la pose de revêtements et à la protection des fondations des forts et des murs contre l'action de la marée. Ces travaux considérables ont été entrepris en 1977, après que des études eurent mis en évidence les principales causes de détérioration : impact direct des vagues et érosion des couches sableuses interstitielles du soubassement rocheux qui aboutit à la formation de véritables grottes creusées parfois sous les murs mêmes des bâtiments.

Les principaux travaux de restauration entrepris au XXe siècle dans la forteresse ont eu lieu entre la fin des années 1930 et le début des années 1940, mais des travaux considérables ont également été effectués depuis.

(d) Moyens de préservation/de conservation

La préservation du site historique national de San Juan est régie par la loi des Etats-Unis ; des crédits annuels sont prévus à cet effet dans le budget ordinaire du Service des parcs nationaux. Ces crédits (année fiscale 1983) oscillent actuellement autour de 950.000 dollars par an dont 671.000 dollars environ représentent les frais de personnel. En outre, une somme d'environ 12,7 millions de dollars sur un total prévu d'environ 26 millions de dollars a servi à financer des travaux dans les zones les plus gravement touchées, y compris des interventions particulièrement importantes à El Morro (stabilisation des murs et des fondations par obstruction des cavités, réparation des parties endommagées et pose de murs de soutènement et de revêtements en pierre). Au cours de la période 1983-1984 (exercice budgétaire 1984) des crédits supplémentaires d'un montant de 9,2 millions de dollars sont prévus pour poursuivre les travaux de stabilisation des fondations et la pose d'un revêtement.

Le site historique national de San Juan emploie 32 employés à plein temps assistés d'une douzaine d'employés saisonniers. Les spécialistes permanents assurent la plupart des travaux d'entretien et de réparation et supervisent le travail des employés engagés pour des projets spécifiques. Les principaux éléments des fortifications sont soumis à une surveillance permanente. Les spécialistes qualifiés qui travaillent à l'entretien du parc sont secondés dans leur travail par des services techniques de recherche, de planification, d'interprétation et de conservation des monuments mis à leur disposition par le Service des parcs nationaux.

(e) Plans de gestion

Le Service des parcs nationaux des Etats-Unis administre les biens dans le cadre de plans de gestion globaux à long terme élaborés à intervalles assez longs ou au fur et à mesure des besoins ; ces plans sont complétés par des directives intérimaires et des programmes budgétaires. Les plans à long terme définissent les stratégies permettant d'atteindre les objectifs de gestion au niveau du fonctionnement des installations spécifiques. L'étude de la gestion du parc procède d'une approche systémique intégrée. Les imputations budgétaires s'efforcent de tenir compte de diverses exigences - interprétation, services destinés aux visiteurs, conservation des bâtiments, protection de l'environnement, etc.

Le plan de gestion du site historique national de San Juan qui remonte à 1961 a été complété depuis par un certain nombre de directives ; le plan d'aménagement à long terme est en cours de révision.

5. JUSTIFICATION DE L'INSCRIPTION SUR LA LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

(a) Bien culturel

L'ensemble historique architectural des fortifications de San Juan mérite d'être inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial car il répond aux critères (iv) et (vi) concernant les biens culturels. Il comporte en effet des exemples caractéristiques de réalisations architecturales et techniques importantes. Les fortifications de San Juan sont également étroitement associées à des événements d'une importance et d'une signification historiques exceptionnelles.

L'ensemble comporte deux forts principaux, les murs d'enceinte de la ville et la forteresse ; cet édifice est le plus vieil ouvrage fortifié de San Juan et le plus ancien siège de gouvernement de l'hémisphère occidental.

Les fortifications de San Juan sont caractéristiques des méthodes de construction des architectes militaires entre le début du XVIe et la fin du XIXe siècle. Elles constituent un très bon exemple de l'utilisation en Amérique espagnole de techniques empruntées à l'art de la construction militaire en Europe, particulièrement pour les périodes de la fin des années 1500 et du début des années 1700, qui ont marqué les deux principales étapes de leur construction. Pratiquement complètes et bien préservées, elles permettent d'embrasser dans leur continuité plus de quatre siècles d'histoire architecturale, technologique, militaire et politique.

Dans l'ensemble, le système des fortifications de San Juan permet de se rendre compte de ce qu'étaient les moyens technologiques de pointe employés au XVIIIe siècle en matière de défense et appliqués à la topographie d'un site à la fois escarpé et d'une grande importance stratégique. Construit sur les fondations d'un fort important du XVIe siècle, le système a été quelque peu altéré par des ajouts datant du XIXe et du début du XXe siècle. Les ouvrages fortifiés sont caractéristiques des conceptions de la Renaissance italienne, de l'âge baroque et du siècle français des lumières en matière d'architecture militaire, et l'on n'a aucun mal à repérer les techniques et technologies de ces différentes périodes dans les constructions existantes. Ce système est donc le résultat d'un transfert de technologie d'Europe en Amérique sur une longue période et de son adaptation à un environnement tropical.

L'histoire montre que ces fortifications ont joué un rôle essentiel dans la défense de cette possession dont l'importance stratégique était vitale pour l'Espagne. Cette continuité historique est attestée par le fait que Porto Rico fut l'un des premiers, mais aussi l'un des derniers fleurons de l'immense empire colonial hispano-américain. Ces monuments sont donc associés de manière significative à la décadence comme à la grandeur de cet empire.

L'architecture de la forteresse, premier ouvrage fortifié important de San Juan, témoigne de cette continuité et de cette évolution. Il suffit pour s'en convaincre de se promener depuis les tours médiévales jusqu'aux salons élégamment décorés dans le style de la reine Isabelle, ce qui permet de saisir également le

caractère unique et la richesse de la culture hispanique, dans d'autres aspects que ceux de l'art militaire. Il existe peu de témoignages architecturaux qui incarnent autant que ce premier palais gouvernemental des deux Amériques, la continuité de la culture hispano-américaine pendant quatre siècles et demi.

Signature (au nom de l'Etat partie)

Nom et prénoms : G. Ray Arnett

Titre : Secrétaire adjoint, United States Department of the Interior

Date : 10 décembre 1982

ANNEXE

La forteresse et le site historique de San Juan

Le dossier de la proposition d'inscription mentionnée ci-dessus comporte une documentation détaillée correspondant aux divers chapitres de la demande d'inscription. En outre, les documents énumérés ci-après ont été présentés par les Etats-Unis d'Amérique à l'appui de cette proposition d'inscription :

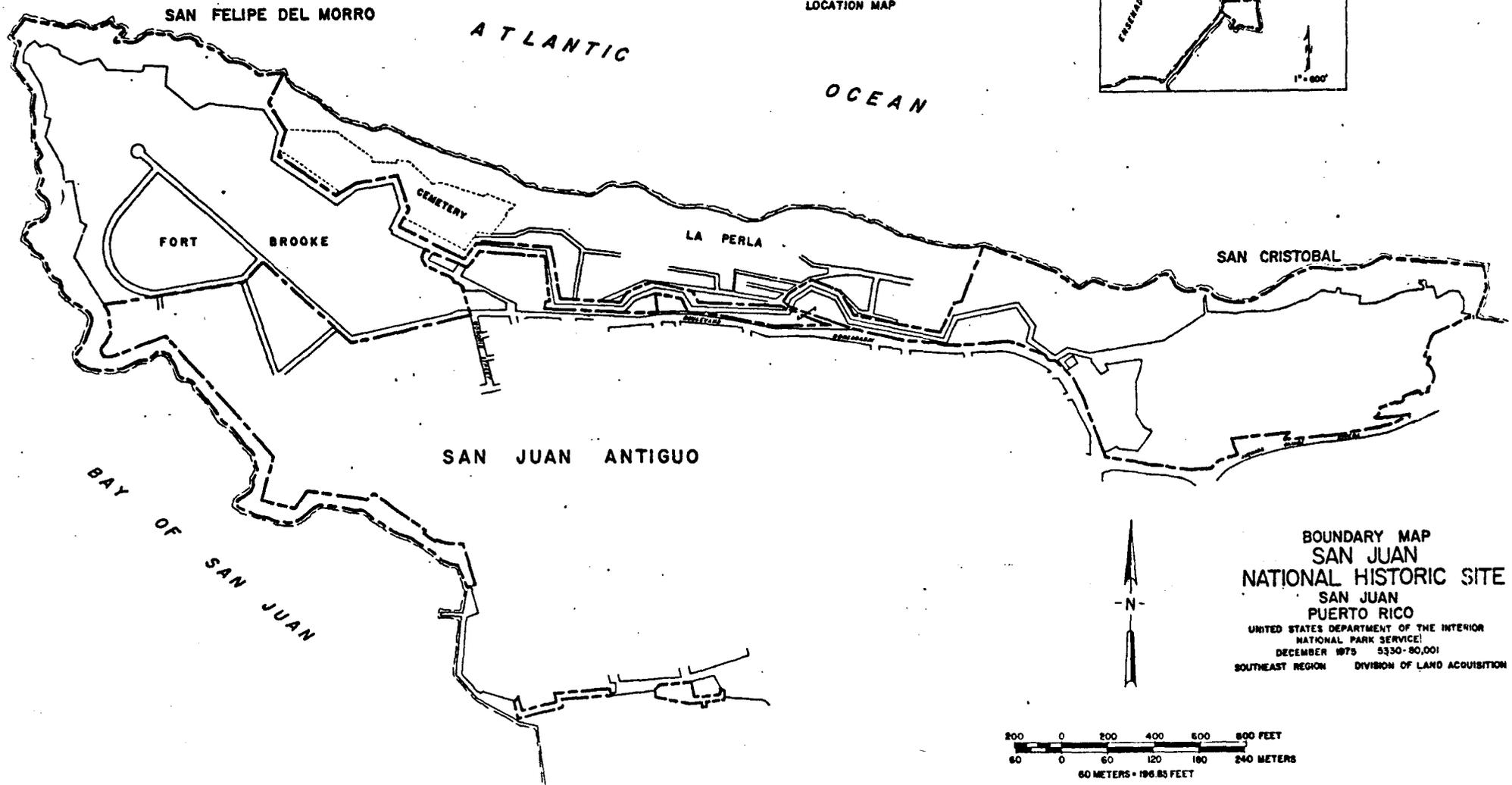
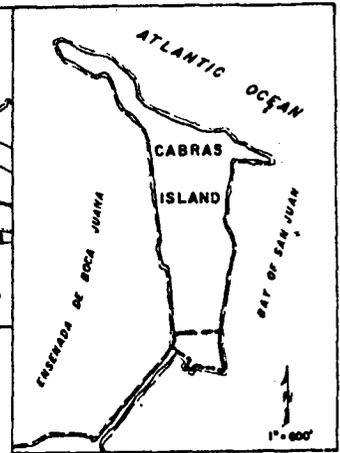
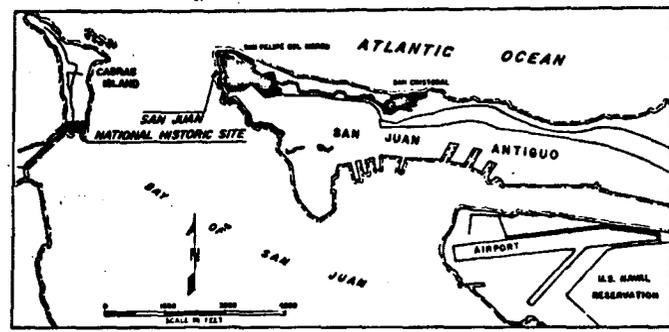
1. Atlas géologique des Etats-Unis (feuille de San Juan et Bayamon) (échelle 1/20.000) (1969) (dernière édition officielle), montrant l'emplacement du site historique national de San Juan et de la forteresse.
2. Maria de Los Angeles Castro et Gonzalo Córdova. La Fortaleza (Guide officiel). San Juan : Caribe Tourist Promotions, Inc.
3. Forts of San Juan. Barcelone : Editorial Escudo de Oro, 1981.
4. San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico. Harpers Ferry, W. Va. : National Park Service.
5. The Forts of Old San Juan. Albert Manuay et Ricardo Torres-Reyes.
6. Recueil de dessins et de photographies en noir et blanc et de diapositives en couleurs.
7. Bibliographie détaillée.

Le dossier complet contenant ces documents peut être consulté à la Division du patrimoine culturel de l'Unesco et sera disponible pour examen lors des réunions du Bureau du Comité du patrimoine mondial et du Comité lui-même.

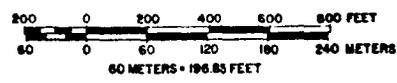


LEGEND

--- HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY

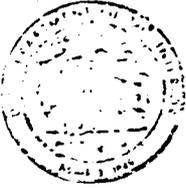


BOUNDARY MAP
 SAN JUAN
 NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
 SAN JUAN
 PUERTO RICO
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 DECEMBER 1975 5330-80,001
 SOUTHEAST REGION DIVISION OF LAND ACQUISITION





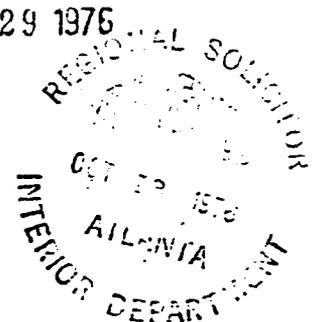
2. Fort San Felipe del Morro from above the mouth of San Juan Harbor, facing east (Ed Elvidge, Eastern National Park and Monument Association).



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

SEP 29 1976



ORDER NO. 2994

Subject: Designating San Juan National Historic Site,
Puerto Rico

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has declared it to be a national policy to preserve for the public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance for the inspiration and benefit of the people of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the ancient fortifications of San Juan, Puerto Rico, particularly the massive masonry works of El Morro and San Cristobal and the ancient city walls, are outstanding monuments of the past, possessing exceptional historical and architectural interest for the nation, and have been declared by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments to possess exceptional importance as commemorating the history of the United States; and

WHEREAS, in addition to El Morro, San Cristobal and the ancient city walls certain land, adjacent to El Morro and San Cristobal, described in "Exhibit A", annexed hereto and made a part hereof, has exceptional historical significance; and

WHEREAS, a cooperative agreement dated September 29, 1976, 1976, has been made between the Department of the Interior and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, concerning the preservation, development, maintenance and utilization of certain lands in connection with the San Juan National Historic Site;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Kent Frizzell, Acting Secretary of the Interior, under and by virtue of the authority conferred by Section 2 of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, 16 USC 462, as amended) do hereby designate the fortresses of El Morro and San Cristobal, ancient city walls, El Canuelo, on Cabras Island, and all adjacent land described in "Exhibit A", and shown in the diagram marked "Exhibit B" annexed hereto and made a part thereof, to be a National Historic Site, having the name "San Juan National Historic Site."



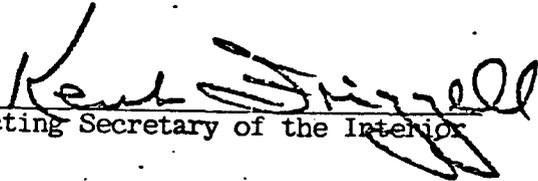
Save Energy and You Serve America!

The administration, protection, and development of this national historic site shall be exercised in accordance with the provision of the above-mentioned cooperative agreement and the Act of August 21, 1935.

Warning is expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, deface, or remove any feature of this historic site.

The Order of the Secretary of the Interior of February 14, 1949, is hereby repealed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed at the City of Washington, D. C., the 29th day of September, 1976.


Acting Secretary of the Interior

MEMORANDUM OF EXPLANATION
Ft. Brooke Area, San Juan, Puerto Rico

I. PREAMBLE

In 1967 the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico entered into a Memorandum of Agreement by which the development and management of the so-called Ft. Brooke area were detailed with varying responsibilities assigned to each party. The responsibilities of the Interior Department were assigned to the National Park Service pursuant to statutory authority. The 1967 Agreement divided the area into two parcels, A and B, with Parcel A being a part of the San Juan National Historic Site and Parcel B being the property contiguous to the Historic Site. The Agreement contemplated a master plan for each parcel with administrative jurisdiction divided -- Parcel A to the Park Service and Parcel B to the Commonwealth. Unfortunately, the succeeding years did not produce the results that were originally envisaged in the 1967 Agreement. The master plans were not completed and, as a result, the management of the area since 1967 has not been satisfactory to either party in that it has not produced the optimum use and development of the Ft. Brooke area.

Accordingly, in January and July 1975, and again in February 1976, negotiating teams representing both the Interior Department and the Commonwealth met in San Juan for the purpose of preparing a new "Cooperative Agreement" (to replace the 1967 Memorandum of Agreement) and such other instruments as might be required. The negotiating teams have conducted a study of the matter and have arrived at mutual understandings which, when implemented, will provide a more adequate basis for the preservation and public use of the historic and cultural features of the Ft. Brooke area. The complexities that have been encountered, particularly in the matter of conveyances that have heretofore been made, indicated the necessity for an explanatory document which would serve as a mechanism for recording background reasons for the

execution of the attached documents -- most importantly the "Corrective and Amendatory Deeds" -- and the division of administrative responsibility as outlined in the new agreement.

II. FACTUAL SITUATION

The original Memorandum of Agreement, executed on March 31, 1967, between the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Puerto Rico was tied to two other occurrences, i.e., the conveyance of certain property to the Commonwealth and the development of separate master plans to administer the Ft. Brooke area in accordance with the Agreement. The conveyance of property from the Secretary to the Commonwealth on March 31, 1967 involved two parcels of land which were referred to as Parcel A and Parcel B of the Ft. Brooke area. Separate quit-claim deeds were executed for each parcel, delineating certain permissible uses depending on whether the property was to be within the San Juan National Historic Site (Parcel A) or outside the Site (Parcel B). The latter property was contiguous to the Historic Site and was to be used for cultural center purposes.

It is critical to emphasize that Parcels A and B were not the same in the 1967 deeds and Memorandum of Agreement. Although Parcel A in both instances was understood to be coterminous with that portion of the Ft. Brooke property to be included in the Historic Site, Parcel B contemplated a far larger area in the Memorandum of Agreement than in the Parcel B deed, the former including not only that portion transferred, but also all the remaining property in Ft. Brooke, some 2.42 acres known as the Manicomio and approximately 6.48 acres generally referred to as the Rodriguez Army Hospital, which remains in federal hands.

In August, 1968, it was determined a portion of the Parcel B property had been improperly conveyed by the Secretary since it did not fall within his transferring authority as delegated in Executive Order No. 10250 of June 5, 1951. To rectify

this problem, an amendment to the Memorandum of Agreement was executed by the Secretary on August 29, 1968 and by the Governor on October 16, 1968. The Parcel B deed itself was also amended to reflect new boundaries, although the form of the amendment is somewhat unclear. (On July 15, 1969, Governor Ferré appears to have countersigned an altered deed initially signed by Governor Sanchez.)

A portion of the property deleted from the Parcel B deed due to the improper conveyance was subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth separately under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S.C. §§484 et seq.) for public park and recreational purposes. This quitclaim deed was executed on August 16, 1972, and transferred that area known generally as Manicomio.

A deficiency was also later discovered in the deed for Parcel A which had erroneously conveyed the moat immediately in front of the El Morro to the Commonwealth. A second amendment to the 1967 Memorandum of Agreement was drafted to correct this mistake and was signed by the Governor on July 15, 1969 and the Secretary on January 23, 1970. Again, at some point, the deed to Parcel A itself was amended, but the form of the amendment -- beyond the fact that Governor Ferré countersigned the original deed -- is unclear. (There are, in fact, three different deeds for Parcel A.)

Recording of these instruments in Puerto Rico was evidently neglected and the records of the Department of the Interior are imprecise as to all of the various deeds prepared and the conditions that were included in those instruments. It must be emphasized that none of the original deeds can now be located, and that such copies as do exist are inconsistent in certain critical aspects. While the negotiating teams are of the opinion that the final instruments of conveyance can be determined, the opinion is not conclusive and tangible evidence is lacking to fully support it. The available evidence, however, conclusively indicates the extent of the property that the parties

intended to convey. To resolve all uncertainties with regard to these prior conveyances and amendments, two new instruments, designated "Corrective and Amendatory Deeds," have been executed by the parties. In order to establish the proper boundaries, new metes and bounds descriptions have been prepared and certain additional conditions, mutually acceptable, have been incorporated into the new instruments.

The "Corrective and Amendatory Deeds" deal only with that property properly transferred in 1967; they do not involve the Manicomio property, conveyed separately in 1972, or the 6.48 acres surrounding the Rodriguez Army Hospital, which has not as yet been transferred to the Commonwealth.

The new "Cooperative Agreement," however, is intended to deal with the entire Ft. Brooke property, including by some of its terms, the Manicomio and the hospital area. While it is contemplated that title to the hospital acreage will be transferred to the Commonwealth, that conveyance has not yet been executed and the nature and use of that area will be determined by the program under which the transfer is made. Because of the restricted uses of the Manicomio area and the uncertain status of the title to the Rodriguez United States Army Hospital area, it was evident to the negotiating teams that a new Parcel "C" should be designated in the Cooperative Agreement to include these two areas. Parcel "C" will be subject to the restrictions of the ultimate conveyancing authority but it is intended to be utilized in harmony with the cultural and historical nature of the entire area.

III. LEGAL CONCLUSIONS

The new deeds, insofar as the conveyance of land is concerned, are designed to effectuate the original intent of the parties with respect to the boundaries of the conveyed property and, as such, they relate back to the date of the original conveyance. They are, therefore, corrective. In ~~light of federal legislation adopted subsequent to 1967 certain~~

additional conditions have been added, principally in the field of civil rights. The parties intend such provisions to operate prospectively from the date of the execution of the new deeds and, in that sense, the deeds are amendatory. While the negotiating teams were unable to discover any legal precedent directly on point, a general proposition of law was used as the basis for this type of conveyance. Numerous cases hold that parties to a deed may voluntarily modify or change the conveyance to the same extent and with the same effect as a court of equity might do. Since there are no intervening third party rights involved, the wide latitude suggested by this general principle has been utilized to effect the changes which the parties mutually agree are necessary and desirable.

Included in all of the former deeds is a provision stipulating that a breach of any of the enumerated conditions could effect a reversion of the conveyed property in favor of the United States. The same clause is included in the Corrective and Amendatory deeds. In order to preclude any misunderstanding, it has been determined by the negotiating teams that no action has been taken nor has there been any omission to act on the part of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico from the date of the original conveyances to the date of this memorandum which could be construed as creating any rights in the United States pursuant to the original reverter clause. The purpose of the new deeds is to establish boundary lines with certainty, to permit recording of appropriate documents and to include such new conditions as are required by current legislation. The approval of this instrument confirms the determination of the negotiating teams that as of the date of such approval no equitable or legal ground exists for the invocation of any right or reverter on the part of the United States.

IV. INTENT OF THE PARTIES

The Cooperative Agreement submitted herewith for execution is essentially self-explanatory and is designed to provide with specificity the administrative responsibilities of the National Park Service and the Commonwealth with respect to the Ft. Brooke area. The original agreement contemplated cooperative activity in the area and required consultation of the parties in the development of separate master plans. The separate plans were never finally developed or approved. The new agreement recognizes the common historical and cultural background of Parcels A, B, and C and, consistent with that background, commits both parties to administer the area assigned to each on a "good neighbor basis."

The reservation of Parcel A for administration by the National Park Service was necessary in order to properly complement the administration of the United States property of El Morro. The Agreement does not specifically provide for the control of the main gate to the area as this will be determined jointly by the National Park Service and the Commonwealth as the circumstances dictate.

The building designated as Manicomio was part of the property deleted from the original Parcel B and separately deeded to the Commonwealth by the United States in 1972 in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, and its use is restricted to public park and recreational activities. Manicomio itself has now been designated as a part of Parcel C, but in the conduct of its activities certain functions require the use of the area immediately in front of the building. In order to accommodate those uses, Parcel B was expanded to include that area in front of the Manicomio with the understanding that such use would be compatible with the program uses of Parcel A as determined by the National Park Service. The remaining property which will become part of Parcel C (i.e., the 6.48 acres surrounding the Rodriguez United States Army Hospital) will be utilized by the

Commonwealth in a manner that will insure its compatibility with the historical and cultural character of the entire Ft. Brooke complex.

Besides the Corrective and Amendatory Deeds and the new Cooperative Agreement, the third major part of the Ft. Brooke package is a new Secretarial Order redefining the boundaries of the San Juan National Historic Site. The order is in accord with the boundary lines as established by the new deeds and in addition includes other federal properties in Puerto Rico now administered by the National Park Service. The latter properties have been acquired by the United States subsequent to the original order designating the Historic Site, but because these properties comprise an integral part of the Site the negotiators feel they should be included within its boundaries.

V. SUMMARY

The attached documents together with this Memorandum of Explanation provide a basis for the cultural and historical development of the entire Ft. Brooke area. The documents provide for a division of responsibilities in management and operation that will result in compatibility with the objectives of both the National Park Service and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Both the Commonwealth and the Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, recognize the need for a cooperative program to preserve the cultural and historic character of this area and to make it available for use by the public. Although this was also the purpose of the original documents drawn in 1967, those documents do not now accurately reflect the program objectives of the parties and are in some instances incomplete. In order to eliminate the deficiencies and uncertainties in the record and in order to meet current program objectives of both parties, the negotiators determined that a complete set of new instruments should be prepared.

Of fundamental significance are the 1967 quitclaim deeds, by which the Department conveyed certain properties, known as parcels A and B, to the Commonwealth, because it is not now clear which of the several deeds were operative. To eliminate inaccuracies or ambiguities that have heretofore appeared in those transfers, new Corrective and Amendatory Deeds have been prepared to clearly reflect the intent of the Department of the Interior and the Commonwealth.

While the title to Parcels A and B is held by the Commonwealth, the parties have agreed that Parcel A should be administered by the National Park Service as a necessary adjunct of El Morro and the Commonwealth should administer Parcel B as well as a new Parcel C. The administration of Parcels A, B, and C is set out in a Cooperative Agreement, a part of the package of documents to be signed by the Department of the Interior and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Agreement also defines new Parcel C, which includes Manicomio (conveyed to the Commonwealth on August 16, 1972 by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for public park and recreation purposes), and approximately 6.48 acres of property surrounding the building presently known as the Rodríguez United States Army Hospital, title to which is presently in the United States (but is now available for transfer).

The third major instrument to be included in this group of documents is an order of the Secretary of the Interior designating certain lands to become part of the San Juan National Historic Site.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1976.

151 Irwin FLASHMAN
Irwin Flashman
Special Assistant to the
Governor for Federal Affairs

151 DAVID D. THOMPSON, JR.
David D. Thompson, Jr.
Regional Director
National Park Service
Southeast Region

Approved for legal sufficiency:

James J. Schweitzer
James J. Schweitzer
Director
Legal Counsel Section
Office of the Commonwealth of
Puerto Rico in Washington, D.C.

151 RAYMOND C. COULTER
Raymond C. Coulter
Regional Solicitor
Department of the Interior

Approved this 29th day of SEPTEMBER, 1976

151 RAFAEL HERNANDEZ COLON
Governor of Puerto Rico

151 GARY EVERHARDT
Director, National Park Service

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE and PUERTO RICO

In 1967 the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico entered into an agreement by which the development and management of the so-called Ft. Brooke area were detailed with varying responsibilities assigned to each party. In accord with that agreement, the Secretary transferred to the Commonwealth two parcels of land which were referred to as Parcel A and Parcel B. Separate quitclaim deeds were executed for each parcel, delineating certain permissible uses depending on whether the property was to be within the San Juan National Historic Site (Parcel A) or outside the Site (Parcel B). Recording of these instruments in Puerto Rico was evidently neglected and the records of the Department of the Interior are imprecise as to all of the various deeds prepared. To resolve all uncertainties with regard to these prior conveyances and amendments, two new instruments, designated "Corrective and Amendatory Deeds," have been executed.

The new Cooperative Agreement is designed to provide with specificity the administrative responsibilities of the National Park Service and the Commonwealth with respect to the Ft. Brooke area. The original agreement contemplated cooperative activity in the area and required consultation of the parties in the development of separate master plans. The separate plans were never finally developed or approved. The new agreement recognizes the common historical and cultural background of Parcels A and B, and consistent with that background, commits both parties to administer the areas assigned to each on a "good neighbor basis."

The third major part of the Ft. Brooke package is a new Secretarial Order redefining the boundaries of the San Juan National Historic Site. The new order is in accord with the boundary lines as established by the corrective and amendatory deeds and, in addition, includes other National Park Service properties acquired subsequent to the original designation order.

The Cooperative Agreement and Memorandum of Explanation were signed by Governor Hernandez Colon and Director of the National Park Service Everhardt on September 29, 1976. The Secretary of the Interior signed the new Historic Site designation order on the same day.

✓

**COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
CONCERNING THE PRESERVATION, DEVELOPMENT,
MAINTENANCE AND UTILIZATION OF CERTAIN LANDS
IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAN JUAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**

THIS AGREEMENT in duplicate originals, made and entered into this 29th day of September 1976, by and between the United States of America, acting in this behalf by the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, under date of March 31, 1967, an AGREEMENT was made and entered into by and between the United States of America, acting in this behalf by Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico concerning the preservation, development, maintenance and utilization of certain lands in connection with the San Juan National Historic Site; and

WHEREAS, an AMENDMENT to said AGREEMENT was executed on August 29, 1968 by the United States of America, acting in this behalf by Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and on October 16, 1968 by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

WHEREAS, a second AMENDMENT to said AGREEMENT was executed on January 28, 1970 by the United States of America, acting in this behalf by Walter Hickel, Secretary of the Interior, and on July 15, 1969 by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and WHEREAS, pursuant to said AGREEMENT a certain tract of land that was to become a part of the San Juan National Historic Site designated as Parcel A and a certain tract of land without the San Juan National Historic Site designated as Parcel B were conveyed by the United States to the Commonwealth by quitclaim deeds each dated March 31, 1967; and WHEREAS, it is in the best interests of both the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States that title to said property remain in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

WHEREAS, it has been determined that further coordinated development of the former Fort Brooke Military Reservation, situated in San Juan, Puerto Rico, requires that said AGREEMENT and AMENDMENTS be substantially modified; and WHEREAS, said determination necessitates a new agreement which will supersede and void said prior AGREEMENT and AMENDMENTS to clarify the purpose and intent on the part of both the Department of the Interior and the Commonwealth as to the future utilization of the lands indicated herein; and

WHEREAS, a portion of said property is within the San Juan National Historic Site, which site will be redefined to include such property as indicated herein; and

WHEREAS, a certain tract of land outside said Parcels A and B but within the former Fort Brooke Military Reservation, designated as Parcel C, was conveyed in part by the United States to the Commonwealth by quitclaim deed dated August 16, 1972, and it is anticipated will be conveyed in remaining part in the near future; and

WHEREAS, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Department of the Interior are extremely interested in assuring the continued preservation, development, maintenance and utilization of all of said property for National Historic Site and other historical and cultural purposes or for public purposes not inconsistent with the historical and cultural character of the area; and

WHEREAS, said purposes can be accomplished through a cooperative agreement executed pursuant to the Historic Sites Act, 49 Stat. 666, 16 U.S.C §§ 461-467 (1964);

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, and pursuant to the authority contained in the aforementioned Historic Sites Act, and pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its general policy of maintaining its great historical and cultural heritage, the parties hereto have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree to and with each other and in consideration of the mutual promises herein expressed, as follows:

ARTICLE I

It is mutually understood and agreed by the United States and the Commonwealth:

(a) That the following terms shall be defined for the purpose of this agreement as follows:

1. "Parcel A" shall mean that portion of the property, title to which is held by the Commonwealth by quitclaim deed dated March 31, 1967, as corrected and amended, conveyed under the Secretary's authority under Executive Order No. 10250 of June 5, 1951 (3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., p. 755, 16 F.R. 5385), which will be within the San Juan National Historic Site after said site has been redefined by the Secretary. Said Parcel A is indicated on the map attached hereto, marked "Appendix 1," and is fully described by metes and bounds in the attachment hereto marked "Appendix 2." Both appendices are incorporated as a part of this agreement as if fully set forth herein.

2. "Parcel B" shall mean that portion of the property title to which is held by the Commonwealth by quitclaim deed dated March 31, 1967, as corrected and amended, conveyed under the Secretary's authority under Executive Order 10250 of June 5, 1951 (3 CFR, 1954-1958 Comp., p. 755, 16 F.R. 5385), which will not be within the San Juan National Historic Site and which is indicated as Parcel B in "Appendix 1," and which is described by metes and bounds in "Appendix 2."

3. "Parcel C" shall mean that property, title to which is held by the Commonwealth by quitclaim deed dated August 16, 1972, conveyed under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended, and, in addition, those properties totalling 6.48 acres including the buildings known as the Bajalla, Beneficencia, and Concepcion and annex, which it is anticipated will be conveyed to the Commonwealth by the United States. Said Parcel C is indicated in "Appendix 1" and is described by metes and bounds in "Appendix 2."
4. "Campo del Morro Area" shall mean that area encompassed by Parcels A, B and C as herein described.
5. "Secretary" shall mean the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, or his duly authorized representative.
6. "Governor" shall mean the Governor of Puerto Rico or his duly authorized representative.
7. "Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
8. "National Park Service" shall mean the bureau within the United States Department of the Interior established by Congress by Act of August 25, 1916, and subsequent amendments.
9. "Good neighbor basis" shall mean consultation and notification regarding ongoing developments but shall not connote any mandatory obligation to act pursuant to advice which is given or sought.
10. "Manage, operate, and maintain" shall mean the exercise of full and complete rights and responsibilities

pertaining to planning and utilization, subject to the obligations enumerated in Articles II and III herein.

11. "Capital expenditures" shall mean, and be limited to, funds for the construction (or demolition) and major repair of structure roads, or other facilities as contemplated in the plan to be formulated for Parcel A. Funds for maintenance and upkeep shall not be considered capital expenditures.

(b) That no member of or delegate to Congress, or resident commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this restriction shall not be construed to extend to this contract if made with a corporation or company for its general benefit.

(c) That, insofar as title is concerned, this agreement shall in no wise affect or condition the terms of the deeds transferring said parcels from the United States to the Commonwealth.

(d) That this agreement hereby supersedes and voids all prior agreements and amendments thereto.

(e) That the term of this agreement is perpetual, but it may be amended or voided by mutual agreement between the Department of the Interior represented by the Secretary and the Commonwealth represented by the Governor.

(f) That this agreement shall be terminated upon the reversion to the United States of Parcel A or Parcel B.

(g) That the Commonwealth and the National Park Service shall seek approval to execute appropriate documents to provide that

the parties shall concurrently exercise enforcement responsibilities in Parcel A for all violations of appropriate laws and regulations.

ARTICLE II

The Commonwealth agrees, for itself, its successors and assigns:

- (a) To make every effort to create and maintain around Parcels A, B and C a safe and attractive environment conducive to the enjoyment by the public of the historical, cultural and aesthetic qualities of the area.
- (b) To comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252, as amended) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the regulations of the Department of the Interior (43 CFR 17) issued pursuant to that title and as in effect on the date of this agreement, to that end that, in accordance with Title VI of that Act and said regulations, no person shall, on the ground of race, color, sex, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination in the use by the Commonwealth of the Campo del Morro area.
- (c) Not to convey any of the lands of Parcels A and B, interests therein, or rights for the commercial use thereof unless the Secretary so authorizes in writing.
- (d) To be responsible, subject to the availability of funds, for all capital expenditures, not to include funds for maintenance and upkeep, on property in Parcel A at the direction of the National Park Service.
- (e) Not to erect new structures or to modify existing structures within Parcel A except as contemplated in the plan to be formulated pursuant to Article III (b) hereof.

(f) To give employees of the Department of the Interior, together with proper equipment, the necessary rights of way for purposes of access to Parcel A and the fortress walls surrounding the Campo del Morro area.

(g) To use Parcel B continuously for historical or cultural purposes or for public purposes not inconsistent with the historical and cultural character of the area.

(h) To exercise sole planning responsibility for Parcel B in accordance with Article II(g) hereof, consulting the National Park Service on a good neighbor basis during the formulation of such plans, in view of the mutual interest of the Commonwealth and the National Park Service in the area and the cordial relationship between the parties.

(i) To manage, operate, and maintain Parcel B at its expense, while recognizing the need for continuing operational consultation on a good neighbor basis with the National Park Service regarding Parcel A to assure the smooth management of the entire Campo del Morro area.

(j) Not to construct or install any permanent structures or facilities above the surface of the ground on the triangular portion of Parcel B lying to the northwest of Manicomio bounded by El Morro Road, El Manicomio Road, Casa Rosa Road, and Santa Elena Road.

(k) To use Parcel C in such a manner that the development or use thereof will not alter or affect the aesthetic or architectural qualities of the buildings thereon or in any way subvert the historic and cultural connotation of the entire Campo del Morro area.

(l) To recognize the need, with respect to Parcel C, for continuing consultation on a good neighbor basis with the

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

management of the entire Campo del Morro area.

(m) To provide space in Parcel B or Parcel C for the storage and repair of equipment necessary for maintenance of Parcel A by the National Park Service.

(n) To study possible alternatives for the relocation within Parcel B or Parcel C of the National Park Service administrative offices for the San Juan National Historic Site.

(o) To seek a mutually satisfactory location within Parcel B or Parcel C for a joint Commonwealth-National Park Service Visitor Center to serve the entire Campo del Morro area.

(p) To use its best efforts to obtain the necessary legal authority, including, but not limited to, appropriations required for capital expenditures in Parcel A, that may be required to enable it to fully comply with this agreement.

ARTICLE III

The United States agrees, subject to the availability of funds:

(a) To redefine, simultaneously with the signing of this agreement, the San Juan National Historic Site to include that property referred to herein as Parcel A, but not to include Parcel B or Parcel C as defined herein or any part thereof.

(b) To formulate and adopt, after consultation on a good neighbor basis with the Commonwealth, a plan for the development, utilization maintenance of Parcel A.

(c) To manage, operate and maintain Parcel A at its expense, while recognizing the need for continuing operational consultation with the Commonwealth to assure the smooth management of the entire Campa del Morro area.

(d) To pay its share of utility costs and maintenance expenses incurred in facilities provided by the Commonwealth pursuant to Article II(m) hereof, utilized for the storage and repair of equipment necessary for the maintenance of Parcel A.

(e) To assist the Commonwealth in selecting a mutually satisfactory location within Parcel B or Parcel C for a joint Commonwealth-National Park Service Visitor Center to serve the entire Campo del Morro area.

(f) To cooperate with and provide technical assistance to the Commonwealth in the fulfillment of its responsibilities under this agreement.

(g) To cooperate and execute such further agreements with the Commonwealth as may be necessary for the protection of persons and property on Parcel A.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this AGREEMENT to be executed as of the day and year first above written.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Acting by and through the Director
of the National Park Service,
Department of the Interior

151 GARY FUERNARDT

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Acting through its Governor

151 RAFAEL ALEJANDRO COLLAJ

SAN JUAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

PARCEL A

All that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in San Juan Ward, San Juan, Puerto Rico, being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a steel nail embedded on concrete slab located on the westerly side of Mororis Street, said steel nail being known as Point No. 245, as shown on plat of survey made by David Lebron Lopez & Associates, dated July 16, 1975 and said point being the southeast corner of the parcel herein described, thence South $78^{\circ} 24' 31''$ West, 264.338 feet to Point No. 46, a steel nail embedded on inner edge of curb and is the intersection of the inner edges of existing curb lines; thence South $01^{\circ} 19' 38''$ West, 2.000 feet to Point No. 47, a steel nail embedded on inner edge of curb line and is the intersection of inner edges of curb lines; thence South $75^{\circ} 11' 49''$ West, 276.283 feet to Point No. 244, a steel nail embedded on concrete sidewalk and is the intersection of inner edge of existing sidewalks and inner edge of existing curb line; thence along the inner edge of existing sidewalk, North $39^{\circ} 45' 16''$ West, 82.408 feet to Point No. 243, a steel nail embedded on concrete gutter; thence North $46^{\circ} 35' 36''$ West, 33.141 feet to Point No. 238, a steel nail embedded on concrete gutter; thence continuing North $46^{\circ} 35' 36''$ West, 418.823 feet to Point No. 239, a steel nail embedded on concrete street pavement and is the intersection of inner edges of existing sidewalks, one running easterly and the other in a southeast direction; thence South $43^{\circ} 23' 12''$ West, 99.441 feet to Point No. 236; thence continuing South $43^{\circ} 23' 12''$ West, 13.163 feet to Point No. 234; thence South $81^{\circ} 25' 23''$ West, 344.587 feet to Point No. 240, a steel nail embedded on concrete gutter and is the intersection of inner edge of existing sidewalks, one running northerly and the other one running from west to east; thence continuing South $81^{\circ} 25' 23''$ West, 235.524 feet to Point No. 235, a point on a chain link fence; thence continuing South $81^{\circ} 25' 23''$ West approximately 20 feet to point 235' located at the foot of the fortification wall; thence with said wall the following bearings and distances:

North $32^{\circ} 28'$ West approximately 208.00 feet,
North $35^{\circ} 38'$ West 41.85 feet,
North $21^{\circ} 10'$ East 149.34 feet,
North $51^{\circ} 43'$ West 26.47 feet,
North $09^{\circ} 38'$ West 49.86 feet,
North $10^{\circ} 08'$ West 77.31 feet to a point on the outer wall

of the moat on the easterly side of the fortress of San Felipe Del Morro; thence, with the said moat outer wall the following bearings and distances:

North $78^{\circ} 37'$ East 24.00 feet,
South $62^{\circ} 05'$ East 114.75 feet,
North $77^{\circ} 29'$ East 15.85 feet,
North $62^{\circ} 35'$ East 11.45 feet,
North $42^{\circ} 15'$ East 10.00 feet,
North $19^{\circ} 15'$ East 239.15 feet,
North $35^{\circ} 40'$ East 22.00 feet,

North 15° 49' East 15.45 feet, and
North 07° 56' East 15.00 feet to a point at the intersection
of the outer moat wall with the fortification wall of San Antonio
Bastion; thence, with the inner wall of said bastion the following
six (6) bearings and distances:

North 89° 53' East 44.00 feet,
North 74° 02' East 59.04 feet,
South 82° 38' East 207.85 feet,
South 07° 35' West 7.05 feet,
South 31° 35' East 123.26 feet, and
South 15° 51' West 90.07 feet to a point at the apex; thence,
with the said wall South 54° 58' East 357.55 feet to a point at the
apex of the wall of Santa Rosa Bastion; thence with the inner wall
of the said bastion of the following bearings and distances:

South 62° 50' East 12.23 feet,
North 65° 46' East 13.45 feet,
North 56° 13' East 53.33 feet,
South 12° 10' East 14.83 feet,
North 71° 08' East 22.21 feet,
South 33° 33' East 26.17 feet,
South 57° 30' East 23.65 feet,
North 42° 41' East 12.17 feet,
North 52° 09' West 25.72 feet,
North 17° 59' East 46.97 feet,
North 79° 24' East 117.00 feet,
South 18° 44' East 92.07 feet,
South 29° 51' West 83.48 feet,
South 78° 17' East 21.71 feet, and
South 27° 42' West 21.42 feet to a point at the apex of the
fortification wall; thence, with the said wall South 63° 10' East
179.22 feet to the westerly side of a paved road; thence,

South 29° 28' West 39.23 feet,
South 08° 45' East 18.11 feet,
South 19° 50' East 18.07 feet,
South 46° 34' East 17.48 feet,
South 63° 17' East 125.43 feet,
South 13° 31' East 5.94 feet,
South 61° 45' East 31.88 feet; thence South 10° 20' East, 140 feet, more
less, along the westerly side of Mororis Street to the point of beginning.

Containing 21.93 acres, more or less.

Let it be noted that in describing the metes and bounds of the ancient
fortification walls, the metes and bounds are shown only as coursing along
the interior foot of the parapet wall and related structural appendages,
such as gun platforms, ramps, magazines, sealed vaults, and other historic
or military structures built against the said walls which are an integral
part of the ancient fortification walls.

METES AND BOUNDS DESCRIPTION

PARCEL B

(Former Fort Brooke Military Reservation, San Juan, P. R.)

Parcel B-1

All that parcel or tract of land lying southerly and westerly of Parcel "A", situate in San Juan, Puerto Rico, being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on a chain link fence, said point being identified as Point No. 235 on plat of survey made by David Lebron Lopez & Associates and located North 19° 08' 14" West, 70.208 feet from a 2" galvanized iron pipe marking Point 169 on said chain link fence with coordinates Y = 231,398.044 feet; X = 607,107.556 feet on the Lambert Rectangular Coordinate System for Puerto Rico; thence, from said Point 235, North 81° 25' 43" East, 235.524 feet to Point No. 240, a steel nail embedded on concrete gutter at the intersection of the inner edges of existing sidewalks, one running northerly and the other from west to east, thence continuing North 81° 25' 43" East, 344.587 feet to Point No. 234; thence, North 43° 23' 12" East, 13.163 feet to Point No. 236, a steel nail embedded on concrete street pavement; thence North 43° 23' 12" East, 99.441 feet to Point No. 239, a steel nail embedded on concrete street pavement; thence South 46° 35' 36" East, 418.823 feet to Point 238, a steel nail embedded on concrete gutter; thence, South 46° 35' 36" East, 33.141 feet to Point No. 243, a point common to Point No. 38' on the property line of the Manicomio Annex parcel marked by a steel nail embedded on concrete gutter; thence, along the north boundary of the Manicomio Annex property South 51° 45' West, 302.00 feet to Point No. 36", marking the northwestern corner of said property; thence, along the westerly boundary of the Manicomio Annex property, South 36° 10' East, 108.0 feet to Point 36', marking the southwest corner of the Manicomio Annex property and the northwest corner of the Beneficencia Barracks property; thence along the westerly boundary of the Beneficencia Barracks property South 36° 10' East, 20.0 feet to Point 36; thence, South 38° 50' East, 337.30 feet to Point 35, marking the southwest corner of said property; thence, along the south boundary of said property, North 52° 02' East, 286.4 feet to Point No. 34; thence South 38° 24' East, 170.9 feet to Point 33; thence South 01° 28' East, 50.5 feet to Point 32; thence, North 82° 06' East, 152.70 feet to Point 31; thence, South 80° 09' East, 34.10 feet to Point 30 1/2; thence, South 17° 32' East, 68.10 feet to Point 30; thence South 76° 24' West, 190.60 feet to Point 29; thence, South 37° 14' East, 85.90 feet to Point 28; thence, South 43° 05' West, 137.10 feet to Point 27; as said point is established by survey of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, said point also identified in General Orders No. 97, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D.C. dated July 7, 1903; thence, South 38° 20' West, 63.53 feet to a point at the foot of the northerly face of the fortification wall; thence, with said fortification wall, the following five (5) bearings and distances:

- North 53° 51' West 100.47 feet,
- North 51° 43' East 14.99 feet,
- North 53° 26' West 149.44 feet,
- South 44° 13' West 32.93 feet, and
- North 80° 42' West 258.40 feet to a point at the apex of the

fortification wall of the San Agustin Bastion; thence, with the inner wall of said bastion the following three (3) bearings and distances:

South 88° 30' West 66.00 feet,
North 75° 33' West 165.94 feet, and
North 18° 02' East 186.11 feet to a point where the bastion wall
joins the fortification wall; thence, with the said wall the following bearings
and distances:

North 38° 11' West 86.59 feet,
South 51° 29' West 14.89 feet,
North 38° 48' West 152.80 feet,
North 47° 14' East 14.37 feet and

North 38° 57' West 99.22 feet to a point at the apex of the wall of
Santa Elena Bastion; thence, along the inner wall of the said bastion the follow-
ing eight (8) bearings and distances:

South 70° 03' West 257.48 feet,
South 84° 32' West 15.68 feet,
North 66° 17' West 19.12 feet,
North 36° 39' West 19.06 feet,
North 04° 22' West 19.29 feet,
North 25° 50' East 16.17 feet,
North 37° 26' East 68.52 feet, and
North 16° 17' East 55.21 feet to a point at the foot of the fortifi-

cation wall; thence, with said wall, North 32° 28' West, 69.65 feet to Point
235' a point common to the southwesternmost corner of Parcel "A"; thence, along
the south boundary of Parcel "A", North 81° 25' 43" East, approximately 20.0
feet to Point No. 235, the point of beginning.

Containing 13.00 acres of land, more or less.

Parcel B-2

All that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in San Juan, Puerto Rico
being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a steel nail embedded on concrete slab located on the
westerly side of Mororis Street, said nail being known as Point
No. 245 as shown on plat of survey made by Davis Lebron Lopez &
Associates dated July 16, 1975 and being the southeast corner of
Parcel "A"; thence, along the east wall of Ballaja Barracks which
forms the east boundary of the former Fort Brooke Military Reser-
vation, South 10° 20' East, 40.0 feet, more or less, to Point 40A;
thence, along the north wall of Ballaja Barracks, South 79° 21' West,
528.6 feet to Point 38, a point common to the southeastermost corner
of the Manicomio Annex Building; thence, along the east boundary
of the Manicomio Annex property, North 38° 32' West, 33.0 feet to
Point 244; a steel nail embedded on concrete sidewalk; thence
North 75° 11' 49" East, 276.28 feet to Point 47; thence North
01° 19' 38" East, 2.00 feet to Point 46; thence North 78° 24'
31" East, 264.34 feet to Point 245, the point of beginning,
already described.

Containing 0.35 of an acre of land, more or less.

All that parcel or tract of land lying, situate and being in San Juan, Puerto Rico, being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the ancient fortification walls, said point marking the southeastern corner of a tunnel running through said fortification walls to a cemetery and the district known as La Perla; thence, along said walls South $63^{\circ} 10'$ East, a distance of 174.08 feet to a point at the apex of the wall of Santo Domingo Bastion; thence, with the inner wall of the said bastion the following four (4) courses and distances:

North $30^{\circ} 40'$ East 83.00 feet,
South $83^{\circ} 45'$ East 296.15 feet,
South $07^{\circ} 04'$ East 140.00 feet, and
South $03^{\circ} 59'$ West 95.00 feet to a point at the foot of

the fortification wall; thence, southwesterly a distance of 20 feet, more or less, to a point designated as Point No. 42; thence, North $63^{\circ} 02'$ West, a distance of 377.70 feet to a point designated as Point No. 41; thence, continuing in a general northwesterly and northeasterly direction along the northerly side of an undesignated paved road a distance of 235.00 feet, more or less, to the southeastern corner of the aforesaid tunnel the point of beginning.

Containing 1.50 acres of land, more or less.

Parcel B-4

All that parcel or tract of land lying, situate and being in San Juan, Puerto Rico, being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning for a point of reference at a point designated as Point No. 42, as said point is established by survey of the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of the Army, and also as said point is identified in General Orders No. 97, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., dated July 7, 1903; thence, South $85^{\circ} 43'$ East, a distance of 197.60 feet to a point designated as Point No. 42'; thence, South $12^{\circ} 31'$ East, a distance of 25.63 feet to a point designated as Point No. 61C, said point being the point of beginning of the hereinafter described parcel thence, South $12^{\circ} 31'$ East, a distance of 132.44 feet to a point designated as Point No. 61B; thence, South $11^{\circ} 39'$ East, a distance of 33.27 feet to a point designated as Point EE; thence South $78^{\circ} 21'$ West, a distance of 61.52 feet to a point designated as Point DD; thence, North $11^{\circ} 39'$ West, a distance of 15.29 feet to a point designated as Point CC; thence, South $70^{\circ} 43'$ West, a distance of 13.68 feet to a point designated as Point BB; thence South $77^{\circ} 51'$ West, a distance of 173.13 feet to a point designated as Point AA; thence, South $79^{\circ} 14'$ West, a distance of 73.60 feet to a point designated as Point No. 61A, said point being on the easterly side of Cristo Street; thence, along the easterly side of Cristo Street, North $13^{\circ} 30'$ West, a distance of 246.56 feet to an undesignated point marking the intersection of the northeastern corner of Cristo Street and the southeastern corner of the Boulevard del Valle; thence, along the southerly side of the Boulevard del Valle, South $85^{\circ} 33'$ East, a distance of 338.58 feet to a point designated as Point No. 61C, the point of beginning of the above described parcel.

Containing 1.35 acres, more or less.

Let it be noted that in describing the metes and bounds of the ancient fortification walls, the metes and bounds are shown only as coursing along the interior foot of the parapet wall and related structural appendages such as gun platforms, ramps, magazines, sealed vaults, and other historic or military structures built against the said walls which are an integral part of the ancient fortification walls.

METES AND BOUNDS DESCRIPTION

PARCEL C

(Former Fort Brooke Military Reservation, San Juan, P. R.)

Parcel C-1

All that parcel or tract of land lying southerly and easterly of Parcel B-1 and westerly of Parcel "A", situate in San Juan, Puerto Rico, being that property known as "Manicomio" Annex and conveyed by the United States of America to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as Parcel 9 by Quitclaim Deed dated August 16, 1972. Said parcel is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Point 36', as said point is shown on Sheet 3 of 5 of Real Estate Drawing No. SK 15-02-258, Fort Brooke Military Reservation; thence, North 51° 45' East, along the northern boundary of the enlisted men's barracks, 159.8 feet to Point 37A; thence, South 38° 32' East, 10.10 feet to Point 37B; thence, North 51° 45' East, 16.4 feet to Point 37C; thence North 38° 32' West, 10.10 feet to Point 37D; thence, North 51° 45' East, 125.6 feet to Point 38, on the westerly line of a street or roadway separating the enlisted men's barracks and the Rodriguez Army Hospital; thence, North 38° 32' West, 108.5 feet to Point 38'; thence, South 51° 45' West, 302.9 feet to Point 36'; thence, South 36° 10' East, 108.00 feet to Point 36'; the point of beginning.

Containing 0.82 of an acre of land, more or less.

Parcel C-2

All that parcel or tract of land lying northerly and easterly of Parcel B-1 and contiguous to Parcel C-1 situate in San Juan, Puerto Rico, being the site of facilities known as Beneficencia Barracks (Insane Asylum) and Rodriguez Army Hospital (Ballaja Barracks); being more particularly described as follows:

As a point of beginning, commence at Point No. 34, as said point is shown on sheet 3 of 5, Real Estate Drawing No. 15-02-144, Fort Brooke Military Reservation, and as said point 34 is further identified in General Orders No. 97, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.C., dated July 7, 1903. Run thence South 52° 2' West, 286.40 feet along the wall of property formerly known as the Beneficencia property, to Point No. 35; run thence North 38° 50' West, 337.30 feet to Point No. 36; run thence North 36° 10' West, a distance of 20.0 feet to Point 36'; run thence North 51° 45' East, along the northern boundary of the enlisted men's barracks, a distance of 159.8 feet, more or less, to Point 37A; run thence South 38° 32' East, a distance of 10.10 feet to Point 37B; run thence North 51° 45' East, a distance of 16.4 feet to Point 37C; run thence North 38° 32' West, a distance of 10.10 feet to Point 37D; run thence North 51° 45' East, a distance of 125.6 feet to Point 38; thence North 79° 21' East, 528.6 feet to Point 40A; thence South 10° 20' East, 270.0 feet, more or less, along the west side Mororis Street, to Point 40; thence, South 79° 21' West, 390.6 feet to Point 39; thence South 38° 32' East, 39.9 feet to Point 34'; thence South 52° 02' West, 20.0 feet to Point 34, the point of beginning.

Containing 5.07 acres of land, more or less.

Parcel C-3

All that parcel or tract of land known as the Concepcion Hospital property situate in San Juan, Puerto Rico bounded on the north by Beneficencia (Dr. Goenaga) Street; on the south by San Sebastian Street; on the east by lands of the Puerto Rico Public Parks and Recreation Administration; and, on the west by Hospital Lane. Said parcel is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Point 60A, located at the northwesterly corner of the Concepcion Hospital building and lot, with Lambert Coordinates N=231,007.69 feet; E=608,530.15 feet; thence, North 78° 19' 10" East, 268.00 feet to Point 60F; thence, South 11° 43' 10" East, 58.58 feet to Point 60E; thence, South 72° 19' 00" West, 8.75 feet to Point 60D; thence, South 14° 55' 00" East, 97.75 feet to Point 60C; thence, South 75° 31' 50" West, 265.16 feet to Point 60B; thence, North 11° 40' 50" West, 170.00 feet to Point 60A, the point of beginning.

Containing 0.99 of an acre of land, more or less.

Parcel C-4

All that parcel or tract of land being part of the former Rodriguez Army Hospital situate in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico and bounded on the north by Beneficencia (Dr. Goenaga) Street; on the east by Hospital Land which separates the property from the Concepcion Hospital building and lot (Rodriguez Army Hospital Annex); on the south by San Sebastian Street, and on the west by Casa Blanca Lane which separates the property from the Casa Blanca Historic site. Said parcel is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Point 60AA, the northeast corner of the parcel situate South 78° 19' 10" West, 15.01 feet from Point 60A of the Concepcion Hospital building lot, which Point 60A, in turn, has Lambert Coordinates N=231,007.69'; E=608,530.15 feet; thence, South 11° 40' 50" East, 160.0 feet along Hospital Lane to Point 60BB, the southeast corner of the parcel; thence, westerly along Casa Blanca Lane, 104.0 feet to Point 60CC, the southwest corner of the property; thence, northwesterly along Casa Blanca Lane, 92.0 feet to Point 60DD; thence, still along Casa Blanca Lane 58.0 feet to Point 60EE, the northwesternmost corner of the parcel at the intersection of Casa Blanca Lane and Beneficencia (Dr. Goenaga) Street; thence along Beneficencia Street North 78° 19' 10" East, 135.0 feet to Point 60AA, the point of beginning.

Containing 0.42 of an acre of land, more or less.

Parcel C-5

All of Block 2, comprising 1949.35 square meters or 0.49 of an acre, more or less, bounded on the south by San Sebastian Street; on the east by Cristo Street; on the north by Dr. Goenaga Street (formerly Beneficencia Street); on the west by the Military Hospital Annex; containing the following lots or parcels; said lots or parcels are also herein identified by tract numbers, which are shown on Sheet 2 of 5, Real Estate Drawing No. SK-15-02-258, Fort Brooke Military Reservation.

Premises designated as No. 11 Dr. Goenaga Street (formerly Beneficencia Street). Said premises identified as Tract No. 12, recorded at Page 155, Volume 61, San Juan, Property No. 1061.

Premises designated as No. 8 San Sebastian Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 13. Recorded at Page 143, Volume 98, San Juan, Property No. 1078.

Premises designated as No. 26 Santo Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 14. Recorded at Page 122, Volume 80, San Juan, Property No. 640.

Premises designated as No. 28 Santo Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 15. Recorded at Page 64, Volume 94, San Juan, Property No. 839.

Premises designated as No. 30 Santo Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 16. Recorded at Page 10, Volume 83, San Juan, Property No. 1274.

Premises designated as No. 32 Santo Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 17. Recorded at Page 244, Volume 103, San Juan, Property No. 533.

Acquired by Declaration of Taking in Civil Action 971 filed November 12, 1940 in the District Court of the United States of Puerto Rico.

Parcel C-6

All of Block 3, comprising 1390.00 square meters or 0.34 of an acre, more or less, bounded on the north by Rosario Street; on the south by Beneficencia Street; on the east by Cristo Street; on the west by Mororis Street; containing the following lots or parcels; said lots or parcels are also herein identified by tract numbers which are shown on Sheet 2 of 5, Real Estate Drawing No. SK-15-02-258; Fort Brooke Military Reservation:

Premises designated as No. 2 Beneficencia Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 18. Recorded at Page 85, Volume 49, San Juan, Property No. 1080.

Premises designated as No. 4 Beneficencia Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 19. Recorded at Page 152, Volume 110, San Juan, Property No. 242.

Premises designated as No. 34 Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 20. Recorded at Page 129, Volume 28, San Juan, Property No. 1160.

Premises designated as No. 36 Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 21. Recorded at Page 194 (104), Volume 9, San Juan, Property No. 413.

Premises designated as No. 38 Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 22. Recorded at Page 147, Volume 31, San Juan, Property No. 486.

Premises designated as No. 40 Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 23. Recorded at Page 26, Volume 15, San Juan, Property No. 625.

Premises designated as No. 3 Rosario Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 24. Recorded at Page 119, Volume 36, San Juan, Property No. 291.

Premises designated as No. 1 Rosario Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 25. Recorded at Page 108, Volume 59, San Juan, Property No. 807.

Premises designated as No. 1 1/2 Rosario Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 26. Recorded at Page 121, Volume 79, San Juan, Property No. 1927.

Premises designated at No. 1 Mororis Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 27. Recorded at Page 120, Volume 109, San Juan, Property No. 62.

Acquired by Declaration of Taking in Civil Action 611 filed September 18, 1940 in the District Court of the United States of Puerto Rico.

Parcel C-7

All of Block 4, comprising 1,042.02 square meters or 0.26 of an acre, more or less, bounded on the north by Norzagary Street; on the south by Rosario Street; on the east by Cristo Street; on the west by Mororis Street; and containing the following lots or parcels; said lots or parcels are also herein identified by tract numbers, which are shown on Sheet 2 of 5, Real Estate Drawing No. SK-15-02-258, Fort Brooke Military Reservation:

Premises designated as No. 3 Mororis Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 28. Recorded at Page 25, Volume 32, San Juan, Property No. 1318.

Premises designated as No. 4 Rosario Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 29. Recorded at Page 234, Volume 17, San Juan, Property No. 743.

Premises designated as No. 6 Rosario Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 30. Recorded at Page 154, Volume 102, San Juan, Property No. 1714.

Premises designated as No. 8 Rosario Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 31. Recorded at Page 149, Volume 74, San Juan, Property No. 1361.

Premises designated as No. 42 Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 32. Recorded at Page 69, Volume 30, San Juan, Property No. 1224.

Premises designated as No. 44 Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 33. Recorded at Page 74, Volume 30, San Juan, Property No. 1225.

Premises designated as No. 22 and 24 Norzagary Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 34. Recorded at Page 238, Volume 94, San Juan, Property No. 1524.

Premises designated as No. 26 Norzagary Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 35. Recorded at Page 119, Volume 108, San Juan, Property No. 243.

Acquired by Declaration of Taking in Civil Action 611 filed September 18, 1940 in the District Court of the United States of Puerto Rico.

Parcel C-8

All of Block 5, comprising 2,017.69 square meters or 0.51 of an acre, bounded on the north by Cristo Street; on the south by Norzagary Street; on the east by Cristo Street; on the west by Mororis Street; containing the following lots or parcels; said lots or parcels are also herein identified by tract numbers which are shown on Sheet 2 of 5, Real Estate Drawing No. SK-15-02-258, Fort Brooke Military Reservation:

Premises designated as No. 13 Norzagary Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 36. Recorded at Page 13, Volume 100, San Juan, Property No. 601.

Premises designated as No. 11 Norzagary Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 37. Recorded at Page 208, Volume 99, San Juan, Property No. 23.

Premises designated as No. 9 Norzagary Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 38. Recorded at Page 140, Volume 50, San Juan, Property No. 2145.

Premises designated as No. 7 1/2 Norzagary Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 39. Recorded at Page 250, Volume 91, San Juan, Property No. 2991.

Premises designated as No. 7 Morzagary Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 40. Recorded at Page 171, Volume 90, San Juan, Property No. 150.

Premises designated as No. 46 Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 41. Recorded at Page 180, Volume 80, San Juan, Property No. 2928.

Premises designated as No. 48 Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 42. Recorded at Page 178, Volume 9, San Juan, Property No. 410.

Premises designated as No. 50 Crist Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 43. Recorded at Page 182, Volume 9, San Juan, Property No. 411.

Premises designated as No. 52 Cristo Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 44. Recorded at Page 145, Volume 70, San Juan, Property No. 126.

Premises designated as No. 11 Mororis Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 45. Recorded at Page 210, Volume 12, San Juan, Property No. 156.

Premises designated as No. 9 Mororis Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 46. Recorded at Page 132, Volume 83, San Juan, Property No. 221.

Premises designated as No. 7 Mororis Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 47. Recorded at Page 212, Volume 76, San Juan, Property No. 1416.

Premises designated as No. 5 Mororis Street. Said premises identified as Tract No. 48. Recorded at Page 136, Volume 96, San Juan, Property No. 575.

Acquired by Declaration of Taking in Civil Action 611 filed September 18, 1940 in the District Court of the United States of Puerto Rico.

§ 158. Separability

Should a court declare any provision of this chapter unconstitutional, said decision shall not affect the remainder of this chapter.—June 23, 1971, No. 81, p. 237, § 18, eff. June 23, 1971.

Chapter 7. Historic Zones, Buildings and Monuments§ 161. Ancient or historic zones and touristic interest zones—
Building permits

For the purpose of preserving the historic treasures of Puerto Rico, and developing tourism through the conservation and protection of special places and structures, and the orderly planning of the construction of new structures, it is hereby provided that every application for a building permit, use permit or any other kind of application for permit filed with the Regulations and Permits Administration to be used within the boundaries of an ancient or historic zone or within the boundaries of a zone of tourist interest shall previously be reviewed and authorized with regard to its details, architectural features, and proper relationship with the character of such zone, in the way hereinafter provided and consistent with the other applicable laws.

In the case of an ancient or historic zone, the Regulations and Permits Administration shall require the favorable recommendation of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture before authorizing any building or use permits.

In the case of a zone of tourist interest, no franchise, permit, authorization or license for works, constructions, installations, services, use or activities within said zone may be granted by the Regulations and Permits Administration, as determined by law, without the previous favorable report of the Tourist Development Company.—Amended June 8, 1972, No. 8, p. 360, § 1, eff. June 8, 1972; July 15, 1975, No. 4, p. 575, § 2, eff. July 1, 1975.

1975—The 1975 Act amended this section generally and changed references to "Bureau of Permits" and "Planning Board" to "Regulations and Permits Administration".

1972—The 1972 Act added, in the first paragraph, the words "and through the harmonious planning of the construction of new structures" and "use permit" after "building permit" and reference to touristic interest zone, and added second paragraph.

Title of act. Section 1 of Act July 15, 1975, No. 4, amended title of Act May 14, 1949, No. 374.

Transfer of powers and duties. Powers and duties of Planning Board transferred to Regulations and Permits Administrator, see section 71e of this title. Isla Verde Sector of the Municipality of Carolina. Act July 26, 1979, No. 187, p. 510, which contained a statement of motives, provided:

"Section 1.—The Isla Verde sector of the municipality of Carolina is hereby declared a zone of tourist interest within the scope and purposes of Act No. 374 of May 14, 1949, as amended [sections 161-166 of this title]. The Puerto Rico Planning Board, in coordination with the Tourist Development Company of Puerto Rico, shall establish the boundaries of this zone, using the procedures provided in the aforementioned act, and as determined in the study carried out by the Board for such purpose.

"Section 2.—This act shall take effect immediately after its approval."

Cross references. Regulations and Permits Administrator, see sections 71-72i of this title.

§ 162. —Approval of plans; standards

For the purposes of sections 161-166 of this title and in addition to its other obligations and duties, the Regulations and Permits Administration shall pass judgment on the propriety of each and every one of the additions (including signs), architectural features, color and other characteristics of any building, structure, appearance, or part thereof which, on and after the effectiveness of the act, it may be desired to build, rebuild, enlarge, alter, restore, demolish or develop in any other way within any ancient or historic zone or zone of tourist interest. In both cases, said judgment shall include the use to which the property is intended, and in the case of tourist interest the Regulations and Permits Administration shall count on the endorsement of the Tourist Development Company, and in the cases of ancient or historic zones on that of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.

The Planning Board shall prepare and adopt for its own guidance and for that of the public, such regulations, standards, plans, architectural drawings, maps, sketches or studies as it may deem requisite for the buildings or projects in these zones. Such regulations, standards, plans, architectural drawings, maps, sketches or studies shall be coordinated with and shall require the endorsement of the Puerto Rico Tourist Development Company in the case of zones of tourist interest and that of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture in the case of ancient or historic zones.

The Planning Board may request the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture and the Puerto Rico Tourist Development Company to prepare the studies, drawings, sketches, plans or maps and to coordinate the proceedings the Board may deem pertinent to delegate to them for the establishment of ancient or historic zones and zones of tourist interest, respectively.

The Planning Board may also delegate to said agencies such functions compatible with their activities as may propitiate the most effective enforcement of sections 161-166 of this title.

The above-mentioned regulations shall be adopted subject to the provisions of the Planning Board Organic Act and of sections 161-166 of this title.—Amended June 8, 1972, No. 8, p. 360, § 2, eff. June 8, 1972; July 15, 1975, No. 4, p. 575, § 3, eff. July 1, 1975.

1975—The 1975 Act amended this section generally.

1972—The 1972 Act added the word "color" in the first paragraph and added provisions relating to zones of touristic interest and added last paragraph.

Cross references. Planning Board Organic Act, see sections 62-63j of this title.

Regulations and Permits Administration, see sections 71-72i of this title.

§ 163. Establishment of ancient or historic zones and zones of tourist interest

The Puerto Rico Planning Board is hereby empowered to establish ancient or historic zones in coordination with the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture and zones of tourist interest in coordination with the Tourist Development Company anywhere in Puerto Rico. The said zones may include one or more lots or properties, or only a part of same, whether they are public or private property; they shall be established pursuant to the procedure of previous public hearing provided for by the Organic Act of the Planning Board and the resolutions establishing said zones shall be effective and have the force of law fifteen (15) days after being adopted by the Board. The same procedure shall be observed for the discontinuance, enlargement, reduction, or any other modification of the area of said zones.

An ancient or historic zone is an area within which the buildings, structures, appurtenances, and places are of basic and vital importance for the development of culture and tourism because of their association with history; because of their unique Spanish colonial style, including color, proportions, form, and architectural details; because of their being a part of, or related to a plaza, park, or area, the design or general arrangement of which should be preserved and/or developed according to a fixed plan based on cultural, historical, or architectural motives or purposes in general.

A zone of tourist interest is any area of Puerto Rico having as an integral part of its geographical location or within the environs thereof, a series of natural and artificial attractions which are at present developed or have tourist potential, such as beaches, lakes, bays, historical sites and places of great natural beauty, within which the buildings, structures, natural beauty and other things

are of basic and vital importance for the development of tourism in Puerto Rico.

On and after the effectiveness of this act and for the purpose of preserving the nature of ancient or historic zones, and zones of tourist interest it shall be required to obtain authorization from the Regulations and Permits Administration for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, enlargement, removal or partial or total demolition of any building within the areas comprised in the ancient or historic zones, and the zones of tourist interest, pursuant to the procedure established by sections 161-166 of this title or this regulation.—Amended June 8, 1972, No. 8, p. 360, § 3, eff. June 8, 1972; July 15, 1975, No. 4, p. 575, § 4, eff. July 1, 1975.

Text references. The Act to which reference is made in the last paragraph of this section is Act June 8, 1972, No. 8, which amended sections 161-166 of this title.

1975—The 1975 Act amended this section generally.

1972—The 1972 Act added provisions relating to touristic interest zones and changed catchline accordingly.

Central plaza in Santurce. Section 2 of Act Feb. 24, 1967, No. 1, provided: "There is hereby provided that in the planning and development of the lands owned at present by the Urban Renewal and Housing Corporation, located in *barrio* Minillas of Santurce, there be reserved for the construction of a central plaza in Santurce, a parcel of land not less than four (4) *cuerdas* of regular form and of proportionate measurements which abuts on the South by Ponce de León Avenue."

Cross references. Planning Board Organic Act, see sections 62-63j of this title.

Regulations and Permits Administration, see sections 71-72i of this title.

§ 164. —Procedure for approval of permits

Every plan, blueprint, elevation, and all other information accompanying each request for a building, use or any other kind of permit to be effected within an ancient or historic zone or within a zone of tourist interest shall be approved or authorized by the Regulations and Permits Administration after a favorable report by the Puerto Rico Tourist Development Company in the case of zones of tourist interest, and that by the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture in the case of ancient or historic zones. The Regulations and Permits Administration shall take into consideration the design and general arrangement, the material, the color, and the architectural style of the building or structure in question, or the use or project to be developed, and the proper relationship thereof with the features and characteristics of the nearby buildings and the immediate neighborhood in general, and may request any information it deems necessary in order to have all the elements of the permit required to appraise and process each application.

In the case of disapproval in whole or in part, the Regulations and Permits Administration shall state the reasons for such action, making, in turn, recommendations on the most suitable design, arrangement, material, or color for the property, project, or works in question, on the basis of standards or plans as the Planning Board may have fixed or may deem suitable for the zone where such project is located.—Amended June 8, 1972, No. 8, p. 360, § 4, eff. June 8, 1972; July 15, 1975, No. 4, p. 575, § 5, eff. July 1, 1975.

1975—The 1975 Act amended this section generally.

1972—The 1972 Act added "use permit" after "building permit" and "or within a zone of touristic interest" in the first paragraph; the two provisos in the second paragraph. Bracketed word "other" was added in last paragraph to conform with Spanish.

Cross references. Planning Board, see sections 62–63j of this title.

Regulations and Permits Administration, see sections 71–72i of this title.

§ 166. —Penalty

Any person who violates sections 161–166 of this title or any regulation related thereto, and promulgated to enforce it, who is found guilty of violating it shall be fined a minimum of five hundred (500) dollars and a maximum of two thousand (2,000) dollars.

The Court shall also specify in the sentence a term, which shall not exceed three (3) years, during which building or use permits may not be issued by the Regulations and Permits Administration on properties where sections 161–166 of this title or any related regulation has been violated. The Court shall notify said sentence to the corresponding Registry of Property for its annotation therein.—Amended July 15, 1975, No. 4, p. 575, § 6, eff. July 1, 1975; June 28, 1978, No. 84, p. 268, § 1, eff. 30 days after June 28, 1978.

1978—The 1978 Act amended this section to make the penalties more rigorous.

1975—The 1975 Act in first paragraph changed "not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than three hundred (300) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for not more than ten (10) days" to "not exceeding five hundred (500) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months", and added second paragraph.

Statement of motives. Act June 28, 1978, No. 84, contained a statement of motives. See Laws of Puerto Rico 1978, p. 268.

Pending violations. Section 2 of Act June 28, 1978, No. 84, provided: "Any violation pending adjudication before any Court of Puerto Rico, at the time this act is approved, shall be governed by the provisions of the previous act, applicable to the case."

Cross references. Regulations and Permits Administrator, see sections 71–72i of this title.

§ 167. Historic buildings and other structures—Designation by Planning Board and Institute of Puerto Rican Culture

The Planning Board of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, with the advice of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture shall determine the buildings and other structures of historic or artistic value in Puerto Rico. The Board and the Institute shall prepare and publish, for general knowledge, a list of such buildings and structures; Provided, that the provisions of sections 161–166 of this title shall apply to the buildings and other structures of a private nature included in said list, as if such building or structure were located in an ancient or historic zone so established by the Planning Board, with the advice of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.—Amended July 18, 1975, No. 8, p. 585, § 2, eff. July 18, 1975.

1975—The 1975 Act added references to Institute of Puerto Rican Culture. This act, as read, amended section 2 of Act March 2, 1951, No. 3 (section 168 of this title), but in reality it amended section 1 (this section).

Title of act. Title of Act March 2, 1951, No. 3, was amended by Act July 18, 1975, No. 8, p. 585, section 1.

Cross references. Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, see section 1195 et seq. of Title 18.

§ 168. —Custody and administration by General Services Administration

The General Services Administration shall have charge of the custody and administration of the buildings and other structures of historic or artistic value belonging to the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or the municipalities. The General Services Administrator may delegate to any agency or instrumentality of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or to the municipalities, the custody or administration of any building or structure of historic or artistic value, upon the prior acceptance of said agency, instrumentality or municipality.

The General Services Administrator or the organization which he delegates, shall prescribe the rules they may deem advisable for the use of such buildings and structures.—Amended July 18, 1975, No. 8, p. 585, § 3, eff. July 18, 1975.

1975—The 1975 Act changed references to Department and to Secretary of Public Works to Administration and Administrator of General Services. This act, as read, amended section 3 of Act March 2, 1951, No. 3 (section 169 of this title) but in reality it amended section 2 (this section).

Cross references. Powers of General Services Administration, see section 933f of Title 3.

§ 168. —Repair and maintenance

The General Services Administration shall have charge of the repair and maintenance of the buildings and other structures of historic or artistic value. In fulfilling these duties, the Planning Board and the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture may be consulted; provided, that no substantial alteration of such buildings and structures may be made without the approval of the Regulations and Permits Administration and the endorsement of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.—Amended July 18, 1975, No. 8, p. 585, § 4, eff. July 18, 1975.

1975—The 1975 Act added references to Institute of Puerto Rican Culture and, in the proviso, changed “the Board” to “the Regulations and Permits Administration”. This act, as read, amended section 4 of Act March 2, 1951, No. 3 (section 167 note of this title), but in reality it amended section 3 (this section).

Cross references. Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, see section 1195 et seq. of Title 18.

Powers of General Services Administration, see section 933f of Title 3.
Regulations and Permits Administrator, see sections 71-72i of this title.

§ 170. Historic monuments and landmarks—Declaration of public utility

Cross references. Committee on Monuments to Illustrious Puerto Ricans, see sections 1251-1256 of Title 18.

§ 178. Structures and Public Highways Naming Commission of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico—Creation

Title. Section 1 of Act May 9, 1968, No. 36, p. 54, amended the title of Act June 22, 1961, No. 99, p. 196.

§ 180. —Functions

The Structures and Public Highways Naming Commission of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be the body which, upon previous consultation with the corresponding municipal government, shall determine the names to be borne by all such hospitals, schools, public urbanizations, highways, roads and other structures and public buildings hereafter constructed in Puerto Rico by the Commonwealth Government or its agencies and instrumentalities or with commonwealth funds combined with federal or municipal funds, provided the commonwealth or federal contribution be larger; and that it shall authorize the names to be borne by the other urbanizations and housing developments in the metropolitan area of San Juan and in the towns of the Island. In no case shall there be used the names of living persons. The Commission shall, whenever possible, choose the names of illustrious persons of the

past and others linked to our history, geography and Puerto Rican tradition. The Commission shall also have power to undertake the revision of all the names by which the various highways or structures of the People of Puerto Rico and the urbanizations and housing developments of the country are at present known. For such purpose it shall hear witnesses and receive evidence regarding any change which, in behalf of the best public interest, may be desired to be made in the names of the several public structures and of the urbanizations and housing developments.—Amended May 9, 1968, No. 36, p. 54, § 2, eff. May 9, 1968.

1968—The 1968 Act provided that the Structures and Public Highways Naming Commission consult with the corresponding municipal government before naming the structures and public highways, and that the names chosen be of illustrious persons of the past.

1. Rural communities. The rural community, which comes to be a congregation of families enjoying usufruct of Government lands under certain rules, does not have characteristics of a public highway or public structure, therefore, Structures and Public Highways Naming Commission lacks authority to give a name to a rural community. 1968 Op. Sec. Jus. No. 27.

§ 183. “Casa Blanca”, former residence of the family of Ponce de León

(a) “Casa Blanca” is hereby declared as an historic monument of Puerto Rico.

(b) The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture shall be in charge of the custody, conservation and maintenance of “Casa Blanca”.

(c) “Casa Blanca” shall be open to the public, in accordance with the regulation that to such effect, the Board of Directors of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture shall adopt.

(d) The necessary funds for the custody, conservation and administration of “Casa Blanca”, as an historic monument, shall be appropriated annually in the general appropriations act for the operating expenses of the government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.—June 21, 1968, No. 105, p. 215, §§ 1-4, eff. June 21, 1968.

Codification. Subsections (a) to (d) of this section are derived from sections 1 to 4, respectively, of Act June 21, 1968, No. 105.

Statement of motives. Act June 21, 1968, No. 105, contained a statement of motives.

Cross references. Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, see sections 1195 to 1201 of Title 18.

§ 184. María La Cruz Cave

(a) The María La Cruz Cave located in sector Las Cuevas of the municipality of Loíza is hereby declared as an historic landmark.

(b) The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture is hereby entrusted with the custody and maintenance of said landmark.

(c) The Puerto Rico Land Administration is hereby requested to study the possibility of acquiring the lands where the cave is located for the purpose that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico transform the place into an historic park.—Feb. 18, 1972, J.R. No. 1, p. 251, §§ 1–3, eff. July 1, 1972.

Codification. Subsections (a)–(c) of this section were sections 1–3, respectively, of J.R. Feb. 18, 1972, No. 1.

Statement of motives. Joint Resolution Feb. 18, 1972, No. 1, contained a statement of motives.

Cross references. Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, see sections 1195–1201 of Title 18.

185. Monument to the Puerto Rican Woman

(a) It is hereby provided for the construction and dedication of a Monument to the Puerto Rican Woman.

(b) The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture is hereby authorized to celebrate a contest for the presentation of designs of monuments, appropriate for attaining the purposes of this section. The Institute shall be empowered to select the design it considers acceptable and to give prizes and honorable mentions, if deemed pertinent, thus also honoring our sculptor artists.

(c) The monument shall symbolize the Puerto Rican woman with all her nobility and endowments.

(d) The monument shall be of heroic size and constructed of durable materials in such a way that the same be a work of art worthy of admiration and able to endure the inclemency of weather and the passage of the years.

(e) The inscription to appear on the monument shall have an inspiring language.

(f) The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture is hereby authorized to select in coordination with the Chairmen of the Committees on Education and Culture of the House of Representatives and the Senate the place where the monument is to be raised and it shall be in charge of making the necessary arrangements for the maintenance and upkeep of the place.

(g) Donations made by natural or artificial persons to the Pro-Monument Fund to the Puerto Rican Woman created hereby shall be allowed as deductions upon computing the net income, up to the

limits established in section 3023(o), (q) and section 3120 of Title 13.

(h) The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture is hereby authorized to make the necessary promotion through the news media, thus urging the citizenry, professional and business organizations and especially feminine organizations, to contribute to the execution of the Monument to the Puerto Rican Woman. The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture is hereby empowered to express its appreciation to the organizations and persons who contribute to the execution of this monument.

(i) A special fund to be known as “Pro-Monument Fund to the Puerto Rican Woman” is hereby created in the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture.

(j) The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture is hereby authorized to receive said donations in behalf of the people of Puerto Rico and deposit them in the Fund created under subsection (i) of this section.

(k) The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture shall render a semi-annual report to the Legislature on the steps taken and the donations received for the Pro-Monument Fund to the Puerto Rican Woman.

(l) The Institute of Puerto Rican Culture shall render a semi-annual report to the Legislature on the total amount and use of the moneys of the Pro-Monument Fund to the Puerto Rican Woman.—Apr. 4, 1977, No. 6, p. 14, §§ 1–12, eff. July 1, 1977.

Codification. Subsections (a)–(l) of this section are derived from sections 1–12, respectively, of Act Apr. 4, 1977, No. 6.

Statement of motives. Act Apr. 4, 1977, No. 6, contained a statement of motives. See Laws of Puerto Rico 1977, p. 14.

Appropriation for Pro-Monument for Puerto Rican Woman Fund. Section 13 of Act Apr. 4, 1977, No. 6, provided: “The sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars is hereby appropriated from unencumbered funds in the Commonwealth Treasury to the Pro-Monument Fund to the Puerto Rican Woman as an initial contribution so that together with the donations received will make possible the attainment of the purposes of this act [this section].”

Cross references. Institute of Puerto Rican Culture, see sections 1195–1201 of Title 18.

§ 186. Capitol of Puerto Rico

The Capitol Building is hereby declared a historical monument of Puerto Rico.—June 30, 1977, No. 136, p. 404, eff. June 30, 1977.

Statement of motives. Act June 30, 1977, No. 136, contained a statement of motives. See Laws of Puerto Rico 1977, p. 404.

Chapter 9. Airport Zoning

§ 191. Short title: Airport Zone Act

Title of act. Section 1 of Act June 24, 1975, No. 85, p. 270, amended title of Act June 16, 1953, No. 92, p. 326.

Transfer of powers and duties. Powers and duties of Planning Board transferred to Regulations and Permits Administrator, see section 71e of this title.

§ 192. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter the following words, terms, and phrases set forth in this section shall have the meaning herein ascribed to them, unless specifically stated to mean otherwise, or unless from the context some other intent is clearly indicated, or unless the context requires otherwise:

(g) Regulations and Permits Administrator.—The Regulations and Permits Administrator or such officials substituting for him or to whom he may delegate his powers and duties as provided by law.

—Amended June 24, 1975, No. 85, p. 270, § 2, eff. July 1, 1975.

1975—Subsection (g): The 1975 Act changed "Permit Official" to "Regulations and Permits Administrator" and eliminated reference to sections 24, 27, 28-31 and 42 of this title.

Cross references. Regulations and Permits Administration, see sections 71-72i of this title.

§ 194. Preparation of airport zone plans

The Board shall draft, adopt and revise, whenever necessary, airport zone plans for each publicly owned airport in the Commonwealth, with the advice of the Department of Transportation and Public Works and the Board on Environmental Quality. Each such plan shall specify the circumstances under which any structures or trees are or would be aerial navigation hazards, the area within which measures are required for the safety of the aerial approaches to the airport, and what the limitations upon height and other objectives of such measures should be. In the adoption and revision of any such plan, the Board shall consider, among other things, the nature of the flight operations which it is expected will be conducted at the airport, the flight patterns and the regulations affecting the flight operations at the airport, the nature of the land, the noise level, the height of the existing structures and trees above the air-

port level, and the possibility of reducing the height of or removing the existing obstructions. The Board may obtain and take into consideration the viewpoints of the Federal Government agencies in charge of the development of Civil Aeronautics with regard to the aerial approaches necessary for the safety of the flight operations at the airport.

In the same manner provided in this section the Board shall set up and adopt, with respect to the said zones, such regulations as may be necessary for limiting the height of structures or objects of natural growth erected or located thereon.—Amended June 24, 1975, No. 85, p. 270, § 3, eff. July 1, 1975.

1975—The 1975 Act changed "The Puerto Rico Planning Board" to "The Board", and added "with the advice of the Department of Transportation and Public Works and the Board on Environmental Quality" in first sentence; and inserted "the noise level" in the third sentence.

Cross references. Board of Environmental Quality, see sections 1128-1142 of Title 12.

§ 195. Power to adopt airport zone regulations

The Board is hereby empowered, with the advice of the Department of Transportation and Public Works and the Board on Environmental Quality to adopt, administer and enforce regulations for the zoning of airports and the lands located outside their boundaries in urban, rural and/or farming areas, directed to prevent the creating or establishing of aerial navigation hazards in each case where an aerial navigation area exists in connection with an airport. The regulations for such aerial navigation hazard area may divide the said area into zones and, within such zones, specify the uses permitted with regard to the land there and regulate and restrict the height to which buildings or structures or objects of natural growth may rise. The regulations so adopted for an aerial navigation hazard area shall have as their purpose the enforcing of the airport zone plan adopted by the Board with the advice of the Department of Transportation and Public Works and the Board on Environmental Quality for a publicly owned airport, as amended, whenever necessary pursuant to the procedure provided in sections 62-63j of this title.

The Board may delegate in the Regulations and Permits Administration any optional phase in the execution and administration of the regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter.—Amended June 24, 1975, No. 85, p. 270, § 4, eff. July 1, 1975.

1975—The 1975 Act, in first paragraph, inserted "with the advice of the Department of Transportation and Public Works and the Board on Environ-

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LISTE DU PATRIMOINE MONDIAL

WORLD HERITAGE LIST N° 266

<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p> <p><u>Bien proposé</u> : Forteresse et site historique de San Juan</p> <p><u>Lieu</u> : Porto Rico</p> <p><u>Etat partie</u> : Etats-Unis d'Amérique</p> <p><u>Date</u> : 23 Décembre 1982</p>	<p>A) IDENTIFICATION</p> <p><u>Nomination</u> : La Fortaleza and San Juan Historic Site</p> <p><u>Location</u> : Puerto Rico</p> <p><u>State party</u> : United States of America</p> <p><u>Date</u> : December 23, 1982</p>
<p>B) RECOMMANDATION DE L'ICOMOS</p> <p>Que le bien culturel proposé soit inscrit sur la liste du Patrimoine Mondial après extension de la zone de protection envisagée.</p>	<p>B) ICOMOS RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>That the proposed cultural property be inscribed on the World Heritage List after the extension of the envisioned zone of protection.</p>
<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p> <p>Pour les découvreurs et les colons du Nouveau Monde, venus de l'est, Porto Rico était une étape obligée dans la mer des Caraïbes : c'était véritablement la "clé" des Antilles. De là son rôle stratégique primordial dès les débuts de la colonisation espagnole. L'île fut, durant des siècles, un enjeu que se disputèrent Espagnols, Français, Anglais et Hollandais. Les fortifications de la baie de San Juan, port magnifique auquel Porto Rico doit son nom, témoignent de son long passé militaire.</p> <p>La <u>Fortaleza</u> n'est qu'une, entre autres, des forteresses qui le protègent. San Juan possède, en fait, un vaste système défensif cohérent, avec remparts, fortins et forteresses, concourant tous jadis à son efficacité et aujourd'hui à sa signification historique. Les principales composantes de ce</p>	<p>C) JUSTIFICATION</p> <p>For the explorers and the colonists of the New World, who came from the East, Puerto Rico was an obligatory stopping-place in the Caribbean Sea : it was truly the "key" to the Antilles. From this evolved its primordial strategic role at the beginning of the Spanish colonization. The island was, for centuries, a stake disputed by the Spanish, French, English and Dutch. The fortifications of the bay of San Juan, the magnificent port to which Puerto Rico owes its name, bear witness to its long military history.</p> <p>La <u>Fortaleza</u> is one, among several, of the fortresses which protect it. San Juan possesses, in fact, a vast, coherent defensive system with ramparts, fortlets and fortresses, attesting formerly to its effectiveness and today to its historic significance. The principal components of this defensive system are, starting</p>

système défensif sont, en partant du Sud :

- la Fortaleza, fondée en 1530-1540; agrandie à diverses reprises, à la fin du XVI^e siècle, au XVII^e et au XVIII^e siècle, très remaniée après 1846, c'est un monument exemplaire de l'architecture coloniale hispano-américaine. Elle faisait office à la fois d'arsenal, de prison et de résidence pour le capitaine de l'île.

- El Morro, sur un piton rocheux, à l'extrémité occidentale de l'île, est un bastion triangulaire parfaitement conçu selon la stratégie de la seconde moitié du XVIII^e siècle, époque à laquelle il fut entièrement remodelé.

- San Cristóbal constitue, avec ses dépendances un autre exemple accompli de l'architecture militaire de la seconde moitié du XVIII^e siècle.

L'ICOMOS recommande une protection intégrale du site de Porto Rico avec maintien de l'équilibre actuel entre zones bâties et non bâties. L'ensemble historique de San Juan, avec ses différentes composantes monumentales, pourrait être inscrit sur la liste du Patrimoine Mondial au titre du critère VI.

to the south :

- la Fortaleza, which was founded in 1530-1540 and enlarged at various periods, the end of the 16th century, the 17th and 18th centuries, and heavily modified after 1846, is an exemplary monument of Hispano-American colonial architecture. It served at once as an arsenal, prison, and residence for the Governor-General of the island.

- El Morro, situated on a rocky peak of land on the western extremity of the island, is a triangular bastion perfectly conceived according to the strategy of the second half of the 18th century, when it was entirely remodelled.

- San Cristóbal, with its dependencies, is another accomplished example of the military architecture of the second half of the 18th century.

ICOMOS recommends the integral protection of the site of Puerto Rico with the maintenance of the present balance between constructed and non-constructed zones. The whole of San Juan, with its different monumental components, could be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of criterion VI.

ICOMOS, Mai 1983.



6. Castillo de San Cristóbal, general view from west (Ed Elvidge, Eastern National Park and Monument Association).